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WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — State Department is studying the possibility of U.S. liaison with Cuba on renewing diplomatic relations following reports of Cuba's interest to consider the subject in certain circumstances.

U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, Lando Lopez Muñoz, said last night that his government is ready to discuss, not establish, ties with the United States. Washington is prepared to end support of the nine-year-old hemispheric embargo of the Cuban island.

The conciliatory statement appears to at least partially satisfy one of the two conditions for improving relations with Cuba outlined by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger 12 days ago. Mr. Kissinger said then that "the hostility of the government of Cuba" has been one of two major obstacles to rapprochement.

The second barrier, Mr. Kissinger said, is Cuba's "commitment to revolutionary policy throughout the Western Hemisphere."

**Castro Statement**

State Department officials said that Cuban Premier Fidel Castro reaffirmed his support for policy just 10 days ago when he declared that Cuba is willing to dispatch troops to any Latin American country which, "in the cause of imperialist aggression, sends Cubans to fight alongside us."

The first public State Department response to Mr. Lopez's remarks was one of cautious interest.

Department spokesman George West said: "We are not dismissing them. We will weigh every-

thing. He said, however, that he would not want to jump to the conclusion that Mr. Lopez's statements constituted a major departure in Cuban policy toward the United States. Mr. West indicated that further evidence of Cuba's interest in improving relations would be needed.

At his news conference in Mexico City last night, Mr. Lopez said that the U.S.-controlled naval base at Guantanamo Bay, was not an obstacle to negotiations. But State Department officials pointed out that is policy had been expressed earlier on two occasions by Mr. Castro himself.

Some diplomats said they believe Mr. Lopez may be attempting to lay the way for a meeting with Mr. Kissinger when the rally goes to Mexico for a meeting of hemispheric foreign ministers next month.

Asked about this prospect, a source in Mexico said, "I don't know if Mr. Kissinger has something to do with the Kissinger visit."

Official U.S. spokesman said it didn't believe with Cuba was unrealistic because, among other things, Cuba showed no interest in improving relations, in contrast to the Chinese leadership.

**Prevent Future Watergates**

**Senate Panel Might Suggest Term Limit for President**

By Timothy S. Robinson

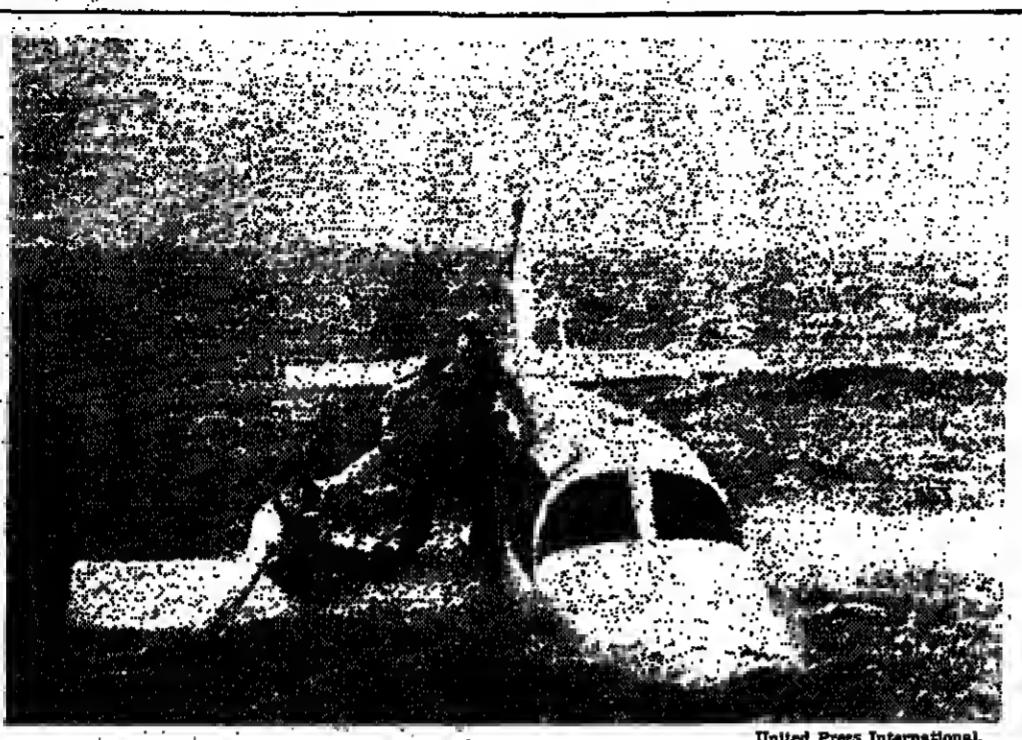
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI) — Senate Watergate Committee has recommended limiting U.S. presidents to one term in office, hope of preventing future Watergate-type scandals, according to papers filed here yesterday in support of its renewed attempt to get five White House tapes.

It was necessary, the committee said, so that it will be available all evidence concerning the Watergate affair before it decides if such "far-reaching legislation is necessary."

Its 32-page memorandum in U.S. District Court's committee also said the President should not be allowed to "pick and choose" what materials are available to Congress. It would be highly unfair to let the President to toy with investigatory process by withholding the best evidence available.

**Public Confidence**

As long as the executive is wed to resisting full disclosure of evidence bearing on its own wrongdoing, public confidence in self-corrective processes of government will remain at low ebb, the committee said in an important portion of its memorandum. In addition to its consideration of a one-term limit on presi-



EMERGENCY LANDING—Two men clinging to their aircraft just after ditching in the Atlantic 20 miles east of the Naval Air Station at Norfolk, Va. They were picked up by a U.S. Coast Guard helicopter just after this picture was taken. The plane was on flight from Bahamas. Both men are in a hospital in good condition.

**Nixon Issues 'Candor' Statements Discussing Milk and ITT Rulings**

SAN CLEMENTE, Jan. 8 (AP) —

President Nixon acknowledged yesterday that he took "traditional political considerations" into account when he ordered a controversial 1971 hike in federal milk price supports.

But, in a pair of "White Papers" issued by the White House, Mr. Nixon denied that pledges of campaign contributions influenced his action in the milk case or in a settlement of an anti-trust case involving the International Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Releasing the statements as part of Mr. Nixon's so-called "Operation Candor," the White House said no presidential documents, files or tape recordings were being released "in view of the fact they are on file" with the special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski.

The major points in the statements prepared by Mr. Nixon's attorneys were:

• The President faced "first and foremost... intensive congressional pressure" to increase milk price supports, and that he also took into account "economic merits of the case" and "traditional political considerations relating to the needs of the farm market."

• Mr. Nixon "had been informed of the dairy industry's intentions to raise funds for the 1972 campaign," although the White House asserted that the pledges were not discussed in presidential meetings on the increase in milk price supports.

• Mr. Nixon "did not direct the settlement or participate in the settlement negotiations directly or indirectly" in the anti-trust case against ITT, although he did order that an appeal in one ITT case be dropped—an instruction he rescinded two days later.

• At the time, the President was unaware of any commitment by ITT to contribute up to

\$450,000 toward expenses of the Republican National Convention.

The 17-page statement on the milk case said the economic consequences of the President's decision "have been beneficial to the entire country."

On March 23, 1971—two days before higher milk support levels were announced—Mr. Nixon held separate meetings with represent-

atives of the dairy association and with key administration officials.

The White House said that the meeting with the dairy leaders was scheduled three weeks before Clifford Hardin, then Secretary of Agriculture, had announced new support levels—levels that the industry wanted raised. At the session, it said, "there was no

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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**Arabs Set Summit to Plan Talks**

**Single Delegation Urged for Geneva**

BEIRUT, Jan. 8 (AP) — Egypt, Syria and Jordan have agreed to hold a summit conference in Damascus to coordinate their policies at the second stage of the Arab-Israeli peace talks in Geneva. Arab diplomats here reported today.

They said that King Hussein of Jordan wants the three Arab countries plus the Palestinians and Lebanon represented by one unified delegation at the Geneva negotiations.

Hussein is expected to strongly urge the unification move at the coming Damascus summit talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Syrian President Hafez Assad, one diplomatic source said.

The diplomatic sources also said that they expect Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to make a third tour of the Middle East.

The diplomats said that the Syrian and Jordanian governments had word that Mr. Kissinger plans to make the tour before the end of this month.

Separate Peace

Hussein reportedly wants a joint delegation to represent all Arab parties concerned as a guarantee against separate peace deals with Israel.

The king warned in recent press interview that Israel might use the Geneva talks to conclude a bilateral peace with Egypt, which would "weaken Jordan's position as a negotiator and enable Israel to take on Syria alone on the battlefield."

Hussein also believes that a joint Arab delegation would avert a possible dispute with Israel over Palestinian attendance at the Geneva talks, according to the diplomats.

It was a move with some political overtones in view of proposals in Parliament for revamping the government's machinery to deal with the present crisis, stemming from oil and coal shortages, and to search for long-term solutions.

Mr. Heath's aides suggested, however, that the prime minister had long been considering the right method to deal with growing energy problems.

As the new defense secretary, Mr. Heath named Ian Gilmour, 47, who has been minister of state for defense, Lord Carrington, 54, remains the chairman of the Conservative party. In all, the shuffle announced today involved 16 officials.

**State Dept. Sees Trip**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (NYT) — Mr. Kissinger may soon visit the Middle East again to help work out an agreement between Egypt and Israel on the separation of their forces along the Suez Canal, State Department officials said today.

The officials said that no final decision had been taken on travel plans, but that Mr. Kissinger and his top aides were thinking seriously about a trip to Cairo and Jerusalem and perhaps some other Middle East capitals to seek to mediate differences over how to carry out the troop disengagement and to provide a spur to the Geneva peace conference.

Mr. Kissinger discussed the Israeli approach to disengagement last Friday and Saturday with Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who flew back to Israel to join in Israeli discussions on what his government's formal proposal should be.

State Department officials said that once Israel produces a proposal, the United States can be expected to present it to Egypt privately.

**Mrs. Meir's Way Cleared**

JERUSALEM, Jan. 8 (UPI) — The way was cleared today for Premier Golda Meir to form a new government.

Publication of the official general election results confirmed Labor's Labor alignment as the biggest coalition in the Knesset with 51 of the 120 seats. This was a loss of five seats from its total in the outgoing Knesset.

President Ephraim Katzir will now consult all parties in the Knesset before calling on anyone to make up a government. But almost invariably, the choice is the leader of the biggest party.

Most observers here say speed is essential for the progress of the Middle East peace conference in Geneva.

Dealers attributed the confused trading to reports from an oil producers' meeting in Geneva that oil prices may be cut back in light of the dollar's appreciation. Details Page 7.

**Would Form Group**

Mr. Nixon is also hoping the oil-consuming and oil-producing countries can agree to form an international organization to deal with questions of oil pricing and supply, according to Mr. Kissinger.

The sources also described as incorrect a report from Brussels today that Mr. Nixon had already proposed a meeting to the

industrialized countries of Western Europe and to Japan.

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger announced last week that Mr. Nixon is planning a major initiative to achieve a united front among oil-consuming countries in their dealings with the oil-producing nations.

**Close an Oil Valve in the Middle East**

"Close an oil valve in the Middle East and you threaten to shut down a farm tractor in our Middle West. Halt that tractor and some people in the world will hunger for bread," Mr. Ford said.

Oil sources discounted as exag-



Jamsheed Amouzegar, Iranian finance minister.

**Geneva Oil Talks Create Optimism On Lower Prices**

GENEVA, Jan. 8 (Reuters) — Iranian Finance Minister Jamsheed Amouzegar said today that the price of crude oil from the six Persian Gulf states could drop by as much as 6 percent.

Mr. Amouzegar said that the ministers of the world's 12 major oil exporting countries, meeting here today, discussed the prospects of cutting oil prices in view of the dollar's growing strength.

But Mr. Amouzegar, speaking during a break in the conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), emphasized that no decision had been reached by the ministers.

After meeting for seven hours the 12 OPEC ministers agreed to meet again tomorrow. A 6 percent drop in the recently doubled prices would balance the effective evaluation of the dollar, which has climbed back to levels set at its second official devaluation last February.

"We are discussing this matter. We have not yet decided," Mr. Amouzegar, who is conference president, said.

The conference, which opened yesterday, is discussing long-term and short-term pricing policy, and OPEC's relationship with the developing and industrialized world.

Mr. Amouzegar said that a formula for cutting oil prices was provided for in an agreement concluded between OPEC and Western oil companies in Geneva last June.

This was a formula for automatically adjusting oil prices to take account of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the dollar, in which crude oil posted prices are expressed, and other currencies.

The June meeting resulted in an increase of 6.1 percent in crude oil posted prices, the basis on which oil companies pay royalties and taxes to the oil states, to compensate for a 10 percent dollar devaluation last February.

But the accord also stipulated that if the value of the dollar rose posted prices could go down.

In a modification to an earlier agreement, it ruled that a formula governing price adjustments reflecting monetary changes should be recalculated monthly instead of quarterly. This would make a downward revision of prices possible Feb. 1.

**Upward Swing**

In Vienna today, an OPEC spokesman said that crude oil prices may be reduced slightly if the dollar continues its present upward swing on world money markets.

The spokesman said that Mr. Amouzegar's 6 percent figure appeared to be an estimate based on the value of the dollar in recent days.

The six Persian Gulf countries, Abu Dhabi, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia, last month doubled the price of their crude oil to a market value of about \$7 per barrel.

A 6 percent rise in the value of the dollar would reduce the barrel price by 42 cents.

Apart from Gulf countries, France and Libya were also involved in the 1973 agreement. Four other OPEC members, Algeria, Ecuador, Indonesia and Venezuela, have independent pricing arrangements.

After today's meeting ended, sources close to the Algerian delegation said that the ministers would decide tomorrow on any price adjustment due to the changed value of the dollar.

The question of whether oil prices should be linked to the dollar has assumed critical importance in the last three weeks as the dollar has made strong gains against leading European currencies and the Japanese yen.

When the June agreement was made, the dollar was moving equally fast in the opposite direction, and few experts then predicted that it would recover as fast as it did.

Mr. Amouzegar stressed at a press briefing tonight that he regarded the present posted price as realistic, and said that he saw no chance of reductions apart from those linked with the dollar's rise.

He said that Persian Gulf countries were now receiving \$7 per barrel for their oil. "It is up to our economic commission, which we have asked to report on this issue, whether this price should go up," he added.

Reports from London said that the British government is seeking to conclude a similar agreement with Saudi Arabia.

**Bypass Companies**

In Beirut, a Lebanese oil export, Nicolas Sarkis, said that the deal "demonstrates how the importing countries have begun to bypass the oil companies in their relations with the exporting states."

Emphasizing President Nixon's call for international cooperation to solve the worldwide oil shortage, Mr. Ford said a "circular flow" was required to keep industrialized countries functioning and provide the Middle East with its critical needs.

According to Mr. Sarkis, "This is the first time Saudi Arabia has concluded a government-to-government oil deal. It is significant and indicative of the new policy Saudi Arabia has begun to follow in bypassing oil companies."

## Drive to Take City Seen

## Red Units Increase Pressure On Defenses of Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 8 (AP)—Communist-led insurgents intensified pressure today on the defensive perimeters of Phnom Penh, striking from north and south, field reports said.

The insurgents opened a front

to the north, posing a new threat to this capital of nearly two million, large Khmer Rouge forces also were reported to the west and northwest of the city.

U.S. sources termed it the first phase of a dry-season offensive with the objective a military take-over. But they expressed belief that government forces would hold.

The insurgents have pushed to within five miles of Phnom Penh from the west and to within eight miles from the north. U.S. sources said the Khmer Rouge have 60 battalions with a total strength of 18,000 men within a radius of 25 miles of Phnom Penh. Their total strength across Cambodia is estimated at 150 battalions totaling 45,000 men.

## Attack on Battalion

Field reports said the insurgents assaulted a government battalion of 300 men on the eastern bank of the Bassac River, nine miles southeast of Phnom Penh, and encircled it. Cambodian Navy gunboats and helicopter gunships were called in to relieve the government battalion.

The drive from the west appeared to have been contained for the time being. Khmer Rouge forces were reported to have sustained heavy losses in that region and there were no new reports of fighting.

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The President, who has been on a working vacation at Aruan, met with Mr. Higazi three times in the past week.

The campaign has been supported by churchmen, university students, writers and the two opposition parties in the National Assembly.

## To Restore Democracy

They maintain that, in order to restore democracy in this country, the new constitution, adopted in November, 1972, under martial law, greatly strengthening presidential power, must be changed.

Proclaiming the decree after endorsement by the cabinet, Gen. Park said that, unless "the reckless and thoughtless actions which challenge and attempt to overthrow" the present political structure were halted immediately, "national security as well as public safety and order would be seriously impaired."

Article 53 of the constitution gives the President power to take "necessary" emergency measures "in time of natural calamity or a grave financial or economic crisis, and in case the national security or public safety and order are seriously threatened or anticipated to be threatened."

## After Quitting as Unionist Chief

## Faulkner Plans to Campaign For Support of Protestants

BELFAST, Jan. 8 (AP)—Brian Faulkner, the Protestant head of Northern Ireland's new provincial government, plans to campaign for grass-roots support of his policy of sharing power with the Catholic minority.

Mr. Faulkner resigned yesterday as head of the Unionist party, for 50 years Northern Ireland's ruling Protestant party, because the party's council repudiated his policy last week by a vote of 457 to 374. But he continued at the head of the new Protestant-Catholic coalition government and said the vote against him did not reflect the true feeling in the province.

"During the next few weeks we will be rallying support," he said. "We will get new machinery to run our party."

"I believe my policies are the correct ones for Northern Ireland, and regardless of what has happened I will not change them."

Mr. Faulkner insisted he was not breaking away from the Unionist party. But some supporters were already talking about a "New Unionist party" or "Progressive Unionist party" of moderates that would break away from the hard-liners who now apparently have a majority on the party's ruling council.

The party vote last week specifically rejected Mr. Faulkner's agreement at a conference in London last month to join Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic in a Council of Ireland. The council will have almost no power, but to the hard-liners it represented the first step toward union with the South and Catholic domination.

Mr. Faulkner's leadership of the coalition government is dependent on his keeping the support of 18 other Unionists in the executive, and he met with them yesterday before announcing his plans to fight on.

Gerry Fitt, the leader of the Catholics in the coalition, said he believed that Mr. Faulkner "realized that he would find it extremely difficult to drive the more backward sections of the Unionist party into the 20th century."

The Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of the militant Protestant Democratic Unionist party and a prominent foe of sharing power with the Catholics, said: "I think Mr. Faulkner saw the writing on the wall and instead of having an ignominious sacking he preferred to resign."

Meanwhile, there was a temporary lull in the communal warfare in the province.

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Associated Press  
SCRAMBLED—Silhouetted against the rain-wet runways of a U.S. Air Force base in Ramstein, Germany, two pilots of the 526th Fighter Squadron, framed by windshield of F-4 Phantom, respond to practice alert.

## U.S. Arabs' Group and Hanoi Assail Schlesinger Threats

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger drew criticism yesterday from a spokesman for Arabs in the United States and from Radio Hanoi for his recent remarks on the tense situations in the Middle East and Vietnam.

Mr. Schlesinger, in a TV interview, had issued a veiled warning to Arab petroleum-producing states that they cannot press a policy of oil cutoffs and steeply rising prices too far against industrialized nations without running the risk of reprisals.

The secretary also said he thought that the Arabs understood this and that in his judgment, the contingency of some kind of Western show of military force would not arise.

But the Pentagon chief received a sharply worded telegram yesterday from Dr. M. T. Mehdi, secretary-general of the New York-based Action Committee of American-Arab Relations, who complained that such statements were intended to "mobilize American public opinion and prepare the American people for a Viet

nam-like conflict in the Middle East."

He characterized Mr. Schlesinger's remarks as "highly irresponsible" and reiterated Arab warnings that any attacks on them "will bring the destruction of the oil installations by the Arabs themselves and thereby will cut off completely all oil supplies to Western Europe and Japan."

Mr. Schlesinger, under questioning, had said that there is "risk" and "danger" for all parties if countries "tempt fate by pushing the concept of national sovereignty too far."

The secretary had said on Dec. 15, also under questioning, that he thought the era had largely passed when the United States would resort to force to protect its overseas economic interests. "I don't want to reflect it out of hand," he said at that time. "It is very unlikely, however."

Radio Hanoi took Mr. Schlesinger to task for saying that it was "highly likely" that President Nixon would seek Congress for authority to use American air power once again if North Vietnam launched an all-out attack against the South similar in scale to the May, 1972, offensive.

Mr. Schlesinger, in a Pentagon interview after arriving from Tel Aviv on an El Al airliner, said that the time had come for joint and concerted action against terrorism. "So far," he said, "international organizations like the United Nations and International Civil Aviation Organization have not taken that action. They have not been living up to the task."

A reporter suggested to Mr. Schlesinger that he might be a No. 1 target for terrorists. "Well," he replied, "thank you very much. What a nice welcome."

Mr. Carr, in an interview with the Press Association news agency, said yesterday that the airport troops were given orders to shoot to kill if they are attacked, or "if they see people running weapons at airliners."

"I hope the public generally will feel pleased that when we press the button, things can happen quite smartly," Mr. Carr said of this first deployment of British troops for anti-terrorist guard duty at home.

Security was tightened at other British airports yesterday, and Mr. Carr said that the use of troops would continue indefinitely.

Mr. Carr said that he would be on the alert with leaves canceled or curtailed. For the fourth consecutive day, hundreds of heavily armed troops and police officers arrived to take up their post today and called for international action to stamp out terrorism.

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## Worst Inflation Since 1946

## U.S. '73 Wholesale Prices Up 18.2%

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI)—The nation's worst inflation in the unusual conditions following World War II continued in December, Labor Department figures disclosed today.

With energy and food products being the way, the wholesale price index rose by 2.2 percent

last month after allowance for normal seasonal price changes. In "normal" times the wholesale price index seldom changes by more than two or three tenths of 1 percent in a single month.

The wholesale price index, which covers prices of goods sold at all stages of production except final sale to the consumer, rose 18.2 percent from the end of 1972 to the end of 1973. The last

time it rose more, about 31 percent, was from the end of 1945 to the end of 1946, when the United States emerged from the war with a booming consumer demand and a dismantling of wartime controls.

## 26.7% for Food

The index for farm products and processed foods and feeds rose 14 percent, seasonally adjusted in December, and a huge 26.7 percent for 1973 as a whole. But farm and food prices are volatile and occasionally have shown large increases in the past, though not as large as in 1973.

The extraordinary feature of 1973, according to the near-universal view of economists in and out of the government, was the rise of 14.3 percent in the broad index of "industrial commodities," ranging from bauxite or copper just mined from the earth to a finished automobile or shirt.

While the most stunning in-

crease was 65 percent in the category of fuels and power, the in-

creases were widespread, reflect-

ing a worldwide boom and soaring prices for raw commodities of nearly all kinds. For example,

the index for nonferrous metals—copper, lead, zinc, tin and the like—was up 32.5 percent from December a year ago, and the index for cotton products was up 32.4 percent.

## Meany's View

Statements from the government and its critics today took familiar lines. George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, said, "America begins 1974 with the worst kind of economic news." He cited "skyhigh" prices still going higher, and rising unemployment.

Mr. Meany cited the petroleum element in today's statistics. "In the last year," he said, "the wholesale price of crude petroleum increased 27.5 percent, but refined petroleum products increased 125 percent. The result has been outrageous profits for the oil companies and underscores the need for a genuine excess-profits tax."

Herbert Stein, chairman of the presidents council of economic advisers, repeated a theme he has frequently emphasized before:

"We are now going through an essentially one-time adjustment to higher energy prices, and we are still making an adjustment to relatively short food supplies. These adjustments, which are producing such skyrocketing prices, will come to an end."

Thereafter, the continuing rate of inflation will depend upon the more basic forces of the total demand for output and rate of growth of our total capacity to produce."

## Proxmire on Controls

Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., vice-chairman of the congressional Joint Economic Committee, called for an end of wage and price controls except for "trouble sectors of the economy where there is excess demand or insufficient competition." He added:

"Controls in these areas can be coupled with the timely and flexible use of export controls and allocation plans to prevent serious domestic shortages."

It is agreed in and out of government that price controls have been unable to contain the price explosion in raw commodities, farm and nonfarm, that dominated 1973. Inflation last year was far worse, as measured by the various price indexes, than before the period of controls.

Commission chairman Richard Simpson said that the glue can only with the grand jury system, leaving intact the present effect of the rule when defendants reach trial.

The rule forbids use of evidence or fruits of evidence that have been gathered in violation of the Fourth Amendment prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures.

The rule was established by judicial decision to prevent unlawful police conduct by denying law enforcement machinery the results of that conduct.

The majority, in an opinion written by Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., maintained that the rule had no beneficial deterrent effect in grand jury proceedings.

"Such an extension to grand jury proceedings would deter only police investigation consciously directed toward the discovery of evidence solely for use in a grand jury investigation," Justice Powell wrote.

Today's decision follows one last month involving the exclusionary rule. In that case, by the same 6-3 vote, the Supreme Court held that any evidence turned up by police when they make a search incident to a lawful arrest is usable in court.

When a prisoner about to be taken into custody is searched, the exclusionary rule does not apply to what is found, the court held in the earlier case.

Justice Powell was the majority. The other three were Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Potter Stewart, Byron R. White, Harry A. Blackmun and William H. Rehnquist.

The exclusionary rule was first applied in federal courts in 1944.

**Nixon Picks Sisco For Third Highest Post in State Dept.**

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 8 (UPI)—President Nixon announced today the nomination of Joseph S. Sisco, a career Foreign Service officer specializing in the Middle East, to be under secretary of state for political affairs—the No. 3 position at the State Department.

Mr. Nixon said Mr. Sisco will succeed William J. Porter, who will be named U.S. ambassador to Canada.

At the same time Mr. Nixon announced he will nominate Rep. William S. Mallard, R., Calif., to be permanent U.S. representative to the Organization of American States with the rank of ambassador. The White House said Mr. Mallard, now serving his 11th term in the House and a long-time Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee, will resign his seat and succeed Joseph John Jova, who left the OAS post to become ambassador to Mexico.

Mr. Sisco, 54, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs since February, 1969, resigned that position in early December to become president of Hamilton College, in New York.

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Police stormed the room where the hostages were held as a 7 p.m. deadline drew near. The inmates had held the women hostage for five hours and had threatened to kill them with homemade knives unless given a getaway car.

Michael Woods, 22, was shot twice and died at a hospital in nearby Lancaster an hour after the women were freed. Bernard Barbioux, 32, suffered head and arm wounds and was described as being in satisfactory condition.

The women were treated for shock. All three were treated in the hospital's records center.

Dr. Kenneth E. Gaver, director of the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, said he made the decision for the police to break into the room shooting. Dr. Gaver said he considered the men as dangerous and felt that the women's lives were in jeopardy, a spokesman said.

The Highway Patrol said police

men talked to the men for 15 minutes before storming the room.



A WHALE OF AN APPETITE—Three dolphins and a tiger whale (big mouth) being fed their vitamins (fish) at Windsor Safari Park just outside of London. The fish are specially treated to boost resistance of dolphins and whales to cold weather.

## Though Weathermen Charges Dropped

## U.S. Radicals Remain in Hiding

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI)—The Weathermen, leftists who preach revolutionary violence, can come in from the cold now, but sources close to them do not expect them to do so soon.

An offshoot of the Students for a Democratic Society, the Weathermen disappeared underground four years ago when the federal

government piled up bombing, conspiracy and interstate riot indictments against them. Now the U.S. prosecutors have dropped the last of those cases pending against the nucleus of "Weather people" as they sometimes called themselves.

But 10 of them still are at large, presumably hiding somewhere in the United States. And political bombing, while it has

declined dramatically, is still an occasional weapon.

"I have no knowledge, no facts," said Leonard Boudin, the criminal lawyer for radical defendants whose own daughter, Kathy, disappeared with the other Weathermen in 1970.

## Hope for Amnesty

"My hope, very frankly," Mr. Boudin said, "is that the revelations of official lawlessness develop further, that there will be a nationwide campaign of amnesty for these young people." Mr. Boudin lumps together all of the anti-war protesters, from Weathermen to military service resisters, as "young people who were there to recognize the official lawlessness."

Mr. Boudin was sentenced to three years in prison on conviction of seven counts, including obtaining \$137,000 illegally through influence-peddling, underpayment of income taxes, and pocketing political contributions. He was paroled in 1965 to 1963.

Baker, 43, who appeared in court with his daughter, Chasy, 20, looking on, would make no comment to newsmen and was silent during the proceedings. Baker's lawyer, William E. McDaniels, told the court that Baker's acceptance of the settlement "does not constitute an admission of wrongdoing on the part of Mr. Baker."

As a reason for Baker's willingness to settle, Mr. McDaniels said that a trial in the appeals of the verdict that would be made would not be in Baker's best personal or business interests.

Baker possessed considerable power as secretary to the Democratic majority when Mr. Johnson was Senate majority leader. Baker reputedly became a millionaire while he held the job, from 1965 to 1963.

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He said a postcard poll of his constituents last autumn showed 76 percent of respondents backed his trial in officials. He added: "Watergate obviously had some bearing on this... I think our biggest single problem is regaining the confidence of the American people."

Rep. Linton, 24, said the ranch at Chillicothe, Mo., "took a lifetime to build." Gerald Schenck, of Scottsdale and Douglas, Ariz., bought the ranch, where Charolais cattle are raised.

## Baker to Pay

U.S. \$40,000

In Settlement

## Agreement Is Reached In Justice Dept. Suit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Robert G. (Bobby) Baker, convicted influence-peddler in a major Johnson administration scandal, agreed in court today to pay the U.S. Treasury \$40,000.

A federal suit originally sought to recover \$108,000 of what the government called influence-peddling money paid to Baker when he was chief Senate aide to Lyndon B. Johnson.

Justice Department lawyers agreed in a consent judgment that the amount Baker retained was actually half that.

The department's lawyer on the civil case, Stanley Paige, said the settlement represented a substantial part of the money at stake and demonstrated that government employees who collect outside money related to their jobs cannot expect to keep it.

## Silent in Court

Baker, 43, who appeared in court with his daughter, Chasy, 20, looking on, would make no comment to newsmen and was silent during the proceedings. Baker's lawyer, William E. McDaniels, told the court that Baker's acceptance of the settle-



Bobby Baker arriving at U.S. District Court on Monday.

## Citing Watergate, Rep. Linton Sells \$3.8 Million Home

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Saying that he wished to avoid suspicion of conflict of interest, Rep. Jerry Linton, D., Mo., has sold his home, a ranch, for \$3.8 million.

The freshman congressman, a member of the House Agricultural Committee's Livestock and Grains subcommittee, bought the ranch with his father on a \$30,000 investment in 1960. He said most of the sale's proceeds would be placed in trust.

Rep. Linton said: "While I think it is good for congressmen to be in business for themselves in order to keep abreast of day-to-day business and people problems, at this point in history I think it is most important that people have confidence in their government and those who govern."

He said a postcard poll of his constituents last autumn showed 76 percent of respondents backed his trial in officials. He added: "Watergate obviously had some bearing on this... I think our biggest single problem is regaining the confidence of the American people."

Rep. Linton, 24, said the ranch at Chillicothe, Mo., "took a lifetime to build." Gerald Schenck, of Scottsdale and Douglas, Ariz., bought the ranch, where Charolais cattle are raised.

## CIA Agent Tied To Phony Letter Leaves Thailand

BANGKOK, Jan. 8 (UPI)—A CIA agent who sent to the Thai government a phony cease-fire offer, purportedly from a Communist insurgent leader, has left Thailand and "appropriate disciplinary action has been taken," U.S. Ambassador William R. Kinney said today.

Mr. Kinney spoke to Thai newsmen at Chiangmai, in northern Thailand, where he stopped on an orientation tour. His remarks were reported by the U.S. Embassy.

Mr. Kinney, who has been trying to play down his former military career—including his work with the CIA in Washington from 1959-1962—was reportedly angry over the phony letter. Sources said it was sent about one week after he presented his credentials on Nov. 23.

The CIA agent, reported to be an American, was said to have reported the letter would increase defections to the government.

## Skylab Astronauts Photograph Atlantic

HOUSTON, Jan. 8 (UPI)—

The

Skylab-3

astronauts

yester-

day

photographed

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Atlantic

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Mexico

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France

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England

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Ireland

to

Africa

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Asia

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Australia

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New Zealand

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South America

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Argentina

to

Brazil

to

Africa

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Asia

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Australia

to

New Zealand

to

South America

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Argentina

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Brazil

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Africa

to

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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## Currency Is Not a Toy

While many Americans are viewing the declining purchasing power of the dollar at home with dubious eyes, their currency is evoking quite different emotions abroad. This may suggest that profit is not without honor save in its own country, but the dollar's upsurge on the global market, following its distresses last year, is really another example of the dangers of the short view in matters of world currency.

To be sure, the strength of the dollar is a reflection of what is, in all probability, a fact: that the American economy will be better able to sustain the energy crisis, for short and long term, than those industrial nations whose high performance in recent years seemed to shadow that of the United States. Even the British pound, although sagging under the impact of Britain's worst economic crisis since World War II, has been sustained by the promise of energy from the North Sea fields.

But the money-mongers last year, whether gnomes of Zurich, aunts of Arabia or ogres of the multinational corporations, were not very shrewd in their long-term calculations when they drove down the dollar. Not only did they fail to foresee the energy crisis, although signs of it were apparent, but they underrated the basic American economic soundness which was to become evident in food exports and a newly favorable balance of trade.

There was undoubtedly profit for some in

selling the dollar short last year, and there will be profit in buying the dollar now. But that is not really the point. The fluctuations of major currencies have an impact that goes far beyond the gains or losses of those whose main interest lies in the temporary rise and fall of the dollar, the pound, the mark, the franc, the yen. Currency liquidity is part of the process of trade among nations, but it can become a hazard and an obstacle to that trade and a grave problem to the nations who depend upon it for their livelihood.

The postwar structure of international currency arrangements has been shattered. There are wide differences over the methods that might be used to restore order to a chaotic market. There is, in fact, good reason to question many of the assumptions on which the whole existing system of international trade is founded: the relationships between industrial states and those who provide them with raw materials and with markets for example. It is then, too much to expect that any very speedy or permanent arrangement for world currency can be reached that will accurately reflect the shifting bases or real wealth that lie behind the coins and banknotes. But it is not too much to require of the nations that they start now to study and work for such an arrangement and that they apply at least temporary measures to cure some of the existing ills. Money, in the cliché, is not everything—but it is too important in its effects to be left as the plaything of the market.

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## Ethiopia Food Aid: A Case History

The case of Ethiopia, which is exporting grain for cash while importing food for free to relieve its hungry poor, cannot fail to dishearten anyone concerned with the tightening world food situation. As far as outsiders knew, Ethiopia was struck last year by a terrible drought which uprooted a million or more peasants in two provinces and left an estimated 50,000 to 100,000 dead. It seemed typical of the growing number of countries whose whole development is jeopardized by inadequacies on the basic front of food. These nations live on the ragged edge of the weather: a good season barely lets them stay even, a bad season can push them over. It is precisely because of the seeming predicament of countries like Ethiopia that the international community is starting, hesitatingly, to explore new ways to cope with the feeding and development of the world's poor.

We say the "seeming" predicament of Ethiopia with a purpose. For it turns out that it is simplistic, if not downright wrong, to attribute its recent miseries to drought. The responsibility, or a good portion of it, had much better be fixed on the country's political leadership. In brief, Ethiopia's political system has not provided it with the cushion to absorb the admittedly heavy blows of nature which the country is bound to suffer. Even a quick glance at the political system conveys an impression of what it has failed to do. Provincial officials in the drought zone, for instance, apparently figured that officials at the center did not wish to be disturbed by the bad news. Months later, once the news did get through, the Ethiopian government was still reluctant to advertise the problem by seeking international aid. Nor did it choose to treat the problem itself, to the degree it might have, by diverting grain intended for commercial export. To local protests about its attitude toward its own starving citizens, the government seems to have responded with extreme stiffness, sometimes with gunfire.

In Ethiopia, the government appears to have distributed a great deal of land to political favorites in return for their loyalty. Peasants have small chance to own their own land and make a decent living on it. The Ethiopian parliament, which is heavy with big landowners, has been discussing land reform for years without effective results. Emergencies such as local droughts merely give big landowners a better chance to buy poor smallholders out at fire-sale terms. That is to say, what seems at first glance to be a problem of production aggravated by bad weather is at the same time, perhaps to a larger extent, a problem of politics and social organization as well.

Ethiopia's policy poses a genuine dilemma for outsiders moved by the spectacle of human suffering. Why and how should outsiders care for people left in the lurch by their own government? In the current situation, a foreign church group led by an Irish priest has provided more relief, according to press reports, than has the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, which is said to own 20 percent of the arable land. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D., Mass.,—uninhibited, as is the U.S. government, by any felt requirement to defer to the sensibilities of Haile Selassie—has been more active in focusing public attention than has the aged emperor himself.

Those who help are filling a real need. The beneficiaries would otherwise be in even more desperate straits. But they are being exploited in a sense by a farsighted government. More serious, they are taking up some of that government's slack and allowing it to continue avoiding the hard choices that will be necessary if it is to care conscientiously for its own people. That is, of course, the classical dilemma of aid of any sort: it can enhance dependency as well as ease distress. But it needs to be squarely faced in respect to food aid, because the world may already be in a period when food aid is the most important kind.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Rhodesia's Invitation

#### Sino-Japanese Pact

The trade agreement—admittedly a milestone in the developing relations between Tokyo and Peking—was on the horizon before Mr. Ohira set out from Tokyo on his hurriedly planned Peking mission. But it goes to his credit that he has concluded this first official trade pact with Peking without any delay. However, what Mr. Ohira did not get from Peking is more significant than what he has managed to obtain in the bargain. The Ohira mission had raised hopes in many quarters that the stalled air-route talks between Tokyo and Peking would at least be reopened and brought to a successful accord. But Mr. Ohira has not been able to make any progress in this vital front... However, the Chinese leadership that knows that Premier Kakuei Tanaka's political future is considerably dependent on his foreign policy, including the China air link, is not just ready to strike a deal without getting in return the heavy political price it is waiting for.

—From the Hong Kong Standard.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 9, 1894

WASHINGTON.—The financial and commercial position of the United States is, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. The exports of cereals during the last six months of 1893 have come to within four million bushels of the corresponding months last year. Railway companies' receipts still tend upward; money continues easy and is likely to do so until the government requires the large sum belonging to the Treasury, now in the hands of the banks.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 9, 1894

LONDON.—The children's Bible to be published by Cambridge University in the near future will definitely not include stories of hatred, vengeance and blood-spilling, because they are considered harmful to the minds of young people. But neither will this Bible be written in childish language. It will contain carefully chosen selections from both the Old and the New Testaments. Needless to say, there has been much interest aroused over the project.



## Politics Under the Earth

By C. L. Sulzberger

**PARIS**—Possibly the most interesting shift in world balances this decade will eventually be seen not as the ending of two dominant military blocs and the start of a vaguely perceived pentagonal grouping—the United States, Russia, the European Community, China and Japan—but as the emergence of the nonaligned underdeveloped lands as an effective global force.

This is not because of their immense population, once described to me by Algeria's President Houari Boumedienne as "the Third World's atom bomb." It is rather because that inchoate collection of nations possesses certain key raw materials which, if held back, can weaken if not paralyze at least some industrial powers.

Oil is the first and most flamboyant example of what may prove to be an emergent pattern. Boumedienne told me (February, 1971): "Petroleum is in Algerian earth. It must be used for the Algerian national economy and not for the benefit of other, richer lands. All the wealth of the Algerian earth belongs to the people of Algeria." (This includes another key energy source—natural gas.)

#### Increased Prices

Boumedienne continued: "There must be increased prices... and we must assert our ownership... The Algerian state, according to international law, has the right to nationalize any foreign concessions." The day after our talk he nationalized 51 percent of France's petroleum concession. In July, 1972, he predicted in another conversation an energy crisis with the Middle East and North Africa becoming vital to world development.

There is little disagreement among the oil-states on this, no matter how much they may argue on other matters. The Shah of Iran, although poles apart from Boumedienne, told me the last time I saw him (April 14, 1973): "The UN Charter states specifically that all the natural wealth of a country belongs to that country.... We know our fuel business and we will sell energy from an organization at least as trustworthy as that which existed before... Anyone who has the money can come and buy our product."

Those who help are filling a real need. The beneficiaries would otherwise be in even more desperate straits. But they are being exploited in a sense by a farsighted government. More serious, they are taking up some of that government's slack and allowing it to continue avoiding the hard choices that will be necessary if it is to care conscientiously for its own people. That is, of course, the classical dilemma of aid of any sort: it can enhance dependency as well as ease distress. But it needs to be squarely faced in respect to food aid, because the world may already be in a period when food aid is the most important kind.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

have access to largely sufficient stocks of their own and (especially the United States) can easily cut down wasteful usage.

But the day is coming when the Third World applies more and more political leverage by restricting access to more and

more items. This is normal logic. It is high time, therefore, that the technically advanced West gets ready to act in unison (as tentatively suggested by Kissinger) to face inevitable difficulties which could further hamper its progress.

If this is not done, some Western nations face the possibility that a decade or two hence, because of their overloaded social commitments to themselves, they—and not the Third World—will cover the earth's underdeveloped segment.

## Letters

Charles (Chip) Bohlen

The *Herold Tribune* has received so many letters of condolence since the death of Mr. Bohlen on Jan. 1 that it is not possible to publish them all. Mr. Boney's letter is presented to represent all of them.

Mr. Sulzberger's tribute (C.I.T., Jan. 5-6) to Ambassador Bohlen is so just and eloquent that there is little to add. But even Mr. Bohlen's most ardent admirers outside government cannot really know what it was like to work with this extraordinary man.

My first encounter with him took place at the Paris embassy in 1963, where he took up his mission in the midst of the Cuban missile crisis. One of those hectic evenings, I came in late from the Foreign Ministry to find a stranger of unquestionable distinction pacing the dim rabbit-warren that housed the political section. It must have been a day or two before he presented his letters to the Elysée; he had therefore the double frustration of passing those crucial hours outside the area of his passionate interest and with no official status. When I had introduced myself, he resumed his pacing.

"Why did he do it?" he kept asking. "How could he do it?" I realized that he was brooding over the fanatics of Nikita Khrushchev, and although he could have expected no answer from the likes of me, I was flattened that an effort of his stature should share his own perplexity.

There is little disagreement among the oil-states on this, no matter how much they may argue on other matters. The Shah of Iran, although poles apart from Boumedienne, told me the last time I saw him (April 14, 1973):

"The UN Charter states specifically that all the natural wealth of a country belongs to that country.... We know our fuel business and we will sell energy from an organization at least as trustworthy as that which existed before... Anyone who has the money can come and buy our product."

He understood Gen. de Gaulle as well as anyone, I think, although the first months evoked some started growls at the general's timing, especially the speed

with which he rejected the post-Nasser offer of the United States and east Great Britain into outer darkness. He never failed to acknowledge De Gaulle's great qualities, even when the general's misconceptions about the United States were causing the sharpest irritation. Of the numerous ambassadors who dealt with him, he was clearly the most effective.

He alone had intelligence and courage enough to tell Washington to sit tight, stop fussing, and live from day to day—all of which turned out to be just the right tactic. He was too ripe

in the vagaries of human character to take seriously the can-do problem solvers, who suffered from the misconception that Gen. de Gaulle was a kind of cosmic tycoon with whom one could strike interesting bargains. One of his colleagues at a nearby post kept bombing the State Department with cables in this sense, but his recommendations were as impractical as they were ingenious. "Guidance again from Old X," the ambassador would sigh. "Now you boys draft up a little message for him. Not too rough—he means well—and not too sweet either. You know—the razor in the velvet glove."

At Mr. Bohlen's staff meetings, he went straight to the heart of every question, and he disposed, of adversary arguments, French or American, with a kind of mild-mannered and humorous ferocity that never failed to cause a chuckle. At one dull meeting, he started the analysis of one optimistic colleague who had predicted a glorious future for American leadership in NATO. He summed up his views by announcing in the gentlest of tones that he had never heard anything with which he agreed less. "Thank God,"

he said one of his other colleagues, rubbing his hands with delight, "at last a note of controversy!"

When I moved to the political counselor's desk, Mr. Bohlen became a neighbor, and I used to look forward to his incursions through the little postern door that connected our offices. Motioning me to keep my seat, he would wander about, sometimes with his hands folded behind his head, and after he had to give up smoking, he chewed on a dummy holder. He would air his views, many of them highly unorthodox, on various subjects.

Vietnam, China, recognition.

France-Soviet relations.

Underneath the casual discourse and the coruscation of humor, one sensed the vibration of cords of steel. And having by this time developed a certain confidence in the material which our section sent up to him, he would pause now and then in his perambulations, and absent-mindedly scratch his initials on anything on my desk that looked rough, which was the color of outgoing cables. Often I had not yet read these myself, and I had trouble convincing my subordinates that they should make changes in masterpieces which obviously bore the boss's stamp of approval.

It was this confidence, this casual and easy approach that made it a joy to work with him.

He never burdened his subordinates for anything and never fiddled with their reports, but

everyone knew what was wanted

and no one would dream of going slack.

Always one felt drawn to

the highest standards of precision,

integrity, calm judgment—the four great diplomatic virtues, according to Talleyrand—and always one counted on his undeviating integrity. Like Talleyrand and also Mr. Bohlen was not an admirer of eager belligerence: the embassy under his hand, and even at tense moments, never roared like a furnace but hummed evenly like a well-adjusted dynamo. And on everything he touched, he left a certain high polish which redid definition and which one encounters only once or twice in a lifetime in any profession and especially in diplomacy.

JOHN BOEYEN.

Paris.

doesn't deserve the Nobel Peace Prize; there are others with the same opinion. Because never was a man so overestimated as Mr. Kissinger.

A genius, yes, but only in selling out allies by sweeping problems under the rug. In Vietnam, in selling out Saigon, he accomplished bringing home the American soldiers—a very good thing—but the problems were not solved. The situation there is worsening, and the Viet Cong is preparing a big new offensive.

What did he get from China, selling out Taiwan and creating feelings in Japan? Only that China can now brandish its right in the UN and now says the same unpleasant things about America but with more polite words.

Accordingly, a thing called the Arab Boycott Committee was convened. It requested Fiat to dismiss the authors of the article and also the managing editor.

The managing editor is not only responsible for publishing the little satire. He is also responsible for having fought as a volunteer with the Jewish army in 1948 against the Arabs. The Fiat people have made no commitment to fire either the managing editor or the humorists. So, in Beirut, they are talking about blacklisting Fiat throughout the Arab world. And who knows, diminishing still further Italy's current quota of oil.

Really, one year, along with Prof. Irving Kristol, for the use of gimbob diplomacy. It would be unfortunate to have to pull out the navy to defend two Italians' rights to make poor jokes. But if the ultimatum had come from Ahmed Taki, directing the relevant Medici to forbid Dalo from continuing the *Divine Comedy* on the grounds that he was giving Christians, not Moslems, the big parts, one could not react differently. It is a fiendish instrument of blackmail the Arabs have developed. And it with other forms of blackmail there is, of course, no strategically sound remedy than to refuse to put up with it.

LEO WINKLER.

Lucerne, Switzerland.

## Murder Groups

It is increasingly painful to see the light-headed attitude of Western governments to Arab terrorism.

It is now obvious that the Palestinian murder groups are not interested in a political solution of any kind and increasingly direct their crimes against the West in general.

Though only a few hundred strong, they have a secure territorial base, unlimited Arab money, unlimited weaponry and training centers, and at all times are assured of complete immunity. They are served by other murder groups in many countries, by Europe's Arab workers in Europe, by Arab diplomats worldwide. In fact, the Arabs, like Frankenstein, have created the monsters and are incapable of controlling them. Never before has a criminal association wielded power on such a global scale.

They have already been provided with SAM missiles. It is only a matter of time until they receive atomic bombs which they will not hesitate to use. They now successfully dictate to European governments. As their power increases, so will their demands.

It would be presumptuous for me to suggest any remedy, but I think it is time that those in power realize that our whole judicial and social system is threatened and that they do not have the right to refrain from action, whatever the means, whatever the costs. It is either we who control the terrorists or they who will control us.

G. VILLA.

London.

U.S. Constitution.

James Reston's discussion of "Nixon's Last One Thousand Days" (C.I.T., Jan. 3), as most of the comments you have published on the Watergate controversy, appears to dodge what should be the paramount issue before the American people: Does the Constitution need to be revised so as to make the removal of a president who has lost the confidence of Congress an easier process than it is at present?

## Moscow Continues Campaign Of Criticism of Solzhenitsyn

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Soviet Union's attack on Alexander Solzhenitsyn continued today when Pravda and three other state-controlled newspapers printed criticism of the Nobel Prize winner's book "Gulag Archipelago."

The material offered by Pravda, the Communist party's leading organ, was a reprint from Rude Pravo, the Czechoslovak Communist party daily, that accused Mr. Solzhenitsyn of publishing an "anti-Soviet slander" in an effort to cripple détente.

The Soviet trade union newspaper Trud, the Defense Ministry paper Red Star, and Moscow Pravda, organ of the capital's Central Committee, also printed the Rude Pravo story.

The Czechoslovak comment had been carried by Tass, but it ap-

### Rome-Bonn Talks On EEC Deadlock Are 'Constructive'

BONN, Jan. 8 (AP)—Italian and West German officials conferred today amid growing hopes of a Common Market compromise over a controversy blocking the establishment of the European Economic Community's proposed regional fund.

Carlo Donati-Cattin, Rome's cabinet minister responsible for underdeveloped southern Italy, and Bonn Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Hans Apel had "honest and constructive" talks on the issue, an official statement said.

Bonn officials, meanwhile, announced that Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn will confer with Mr. Apel in Bonn tomorrow. Britain's George Thomson, the Common Market commissioner for regional development, is to arrive tomorrow evening for more talks.

The round of bilateral talks, which opened with a visit by French Regional Development Minister Olivier Giscard yesterday, was aimed at seeking a breakthrough before the Common Market Ministerial Council holds a postponed discussion on the regional fund issue in Brussels next week.

The deadlock arose over West Germany's rejection of Common Market proposals for a \$3.5-billion fund to help underdeveloped European areas—mainly in Britain, Ireland and southern Italy.

### CAB Allows Pan Am To Cut Service Abroad

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (Reuters)—Pan American World Airways has been granted authority by the Civil Aeronautics Board to suspend service to 10 overseas airports for one year. The airline said the suspensions would be needed to help it decrease fuel consumption in compliance with U.S. government regulations.

The suspensions involve service at Stockholm, Oslo, Shannon (Ireland), Belgrade, Bucharest, the Azores, Paramaribo (Surinam), Belém (Brazil), San Pedro Sula (Honduras) and Glasgow. Alternative air services are available at the 10 points.

## China Assails Soviet Regime For Treatment of Dissidents

PEKING, Jan. 8 (Reuters)—China today opened a new front in the Chinese-Soviet quarrel by attacking Moscow's treatment of political dissidents—the first time China has explicitly used this propaganda weapon, which touches on one of the Soviet Union's rawest nerves.

The attack, in an article in the official People's Daily, criticized the "Brezhnev clique" for using a wide range of "fascist" methods of suppressing dissent. It said these methods are arousing increasing opposition among intellectuals, national minorities and the masses of the people.

The article asserted that in recent years the powers of the Soviet police and security networks have been greatly increased and new prisons and labor camps have been built.

It said over a thousand labor camps are reported to exist in the Soviet Union, holding more than a million prisoners, besides so-called mental hospitals, which take short work of those people who oppose the dark rule of Soviet revisionism.

"Anybody who expresses dis-

content and resistance to the fascist rule of Soviet revisionism will be declared a 'fanatic' or 'unbalanced' and forced into a mental hospital... where they can be beaten and given strong drugs and forced to change their political viewpoints," the article said.

It said Soviet authorities have passed a decree on "preventive arrest," enabling them to detain and try suspects. These measures were aimed particularly at political prisoners, it said.

The People's Daily said the "Soviet revisionist renegade clique" has used police, troops, tanks and parachutists "to carry out bloody suppression of Soviet people who oppose them."

Popular resistance is constantly growing and shows in sabotage, strikes, demonstrations, underground revolutionary organizations and insurrections, it said.

Various minorities in the Soviet Union, it said, are involved in an increasingly widespread struggle against "Soviet revisionist chauvinism."

Thousands of students in Estonia and the Ukraine, it said, have demonstrated against "assimilation by Soviet revisionism" and burned down party and government buildings.

The article cited rallies held in Russian cities in protest against the occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1968, and warned the new year is sitting on a volcano."

In concluded that "the heroic struggle of the Soviet working class and various nationalities will surely make an increasingly powerful impact on the dark rule of Soviet imperialism."

China has until now avoided public comment on the treatment of dissidents in the Soviet Union. The official Chinese line has been that internal matters are not a proper subject for discussion by outsiders and China has limited itself to criticism of Moscow for permitting the emigration to Israel of Soviet Jews, saying they constitute a source of manpower for Israel's armed forces.

### A MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR

#### ROBERT A. BRECKHEIMER

Chief Counsel - Europe  
DUPONTDENEMOURS

International S.A.  
and his family will be held  
at the

AMERICAN CHURCH  
Geneva, Switzerland  
at 11:00 hours  
Thursday, January 10, 1974.



Licia di Nisio distributing wafers at mass in Pescara, Italy. *Associated Press*

### Italian Woman Assists at Communion

PESCARA, Italy, Jan. 8 (AP)—

Miss Licia di Nisio, 35, has become the first Italian woman to be authorized by the Roman Catholic Church to distribute communion wafers during the mass.

Bishop Antonio Jannuccelli of Pescara, an Adriatic port east of Rome, installed Miss di Nisio as acolyte or assistant to priests in a simple ceremony before a dozen persons on Christmas Eve. It has been learned.

A Vatican spokesman said he could not confirm reports that Miss di Nisio was the first lay woman to become "extraordinary minister of the Eucharist" in Europe.

to those participating in the midnight mass.

In a major departure from tradition, Pope Paul VI decreed last October that women as well as men could be installed as bishops as "extraordinary ministers of the Eucharist" to help priests give out Communion during the mass or take the Host [wafer] to elderly or sick people at home.

A Vatican spokesman said he could not confirm reports that Miss di Nisio was the first lay woman to become "extraordinary minister of the Eucharist" in Europe.

in Italy and elsewhere, nuns

have long been granted the capacity of distributing the wafers outside mass in convents and villages where priests seldom go to say mass. The Pescara bishop said several nuns in his diocese would soon be made acolytes and enabled to give out communion also during mass.

Miss di Nisio, a civil servant, studied several years in a convent to become a nun. Then, she decided to remain a lay woman, but retained the vow of chastity.

## Russian Congregation Asks Kremlin to Save Its Church

By Christopher S. Wren

NICE, Jan. 8 (AP)—Mr. Rostropovich visited Marc Chagall at the painter's home at Saint Paul de Vence yesterday, friends reported today.

Mr. Rostropovich and the Russian-born Mr. Chagall went to see the national Chagall Museum in Nice and said they would meet again shortly in Moscow, where Mr. Chagall is to open an exposition of his work.

Mr. Chagall and Mr. Rostropovich held hands as they visited the museum.

Mr. Rostropovich later gave a solo concert for Mr. Chagall, his wife and the museum's director in the museum.

Mr. Rostropovich told reporters he did not plan to talk about his or his friendship with Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

Mr. Rostropovich will give benefit concert in Paris for the International Council of Music, a UNESCO-affiliated organization.

The Soviet musician told French composer Henri Dutilleux that he planned to return to Paris in October to interpret his concerto "Tout un Monde Lointain" (A Far Away World) with the Orchestre de Paris.

The closing of the church in Zhitomir followed unconfirmed reports of the shutting down of another church in Chernigov, north of Kiev. The western Ukraine has the heaviest concentration of working churches in the officially atheistic Soviet Union.

No Campaign Seen

However, the closings appeared to be local decisions and not the beginning of the sort of anti-religious campaign that was violently pressed in the 1930s.

In a simply worded letter, the parishioners in Zhitomir said that their church, in which they used to pray peacefully, had been

shut down Nov. 26 because the land was needed by an adjoining school. But the members of the congregation noted that a ruined house just down the street could be demolished more easily.

Local officials responded by announcing that the church could not be located next to a school.

The parishioners observed in their letter signed by 30 members of the Church of the Epiphany in Zhitomir, a town about 90 miles west of Kiev. "But we old people have only one place of rest. It is our Epiphany, the church

closed and intend to demolish.

They said that their church, a well-tended structure surrounded by the traditional onion-shaped domes and crosses, "was built by the hands of Russian and Ukrainian artistic masters in the style of the 16th-century architecture and is an ornament in our part of town."

They asked, "Why destroy such beauty?"

The Russian church hierarchy can technically appeal the decision to the government's Council for Religious Affairs. But there was no indication whether it had done so or even whether the congregation's appeal had reached the Kremlin.

The letter was addressed to the Communist party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, and President Nikolai V. Podgorny, as well as to Patriarch Pimen of the Russian Orthodox Church. A copy of the letter, which bore the lettered names of the parishioners, reached western journalists in Moscow.

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A police statement added that three other members of a "gang" said to be led by Gadi Khasu, national chairman of the BCP, had also surrendered.

Police have charged there is a massive plot to overthrow the government.

### Lesotho Reports 5th Police Station Attacked; 5 Dead

5th Police Station Attacked; 5 Dead

MASERU, Lesotho, Jan. 8 (Reuters)—An armed group attacked another police station in northern Lesotho early today, bringing to five the number of raids on police posts in the mountain kingdom during two days of sporadic violence that has left five people dead, including a policeman.

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BIBLIOTECAS

A love story  
for wives who  
resent being taken  
for granted.

## Great Expectations Lead to U.S. Divorce Epidemic

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES (NYT).—In 1957, Diane and Winslow Smith got married. Diane had to quit college, but Win was finishing law school, and while she was not in love, he was. Besides, her parents approved. "We didn't think," Diane remembered, "we just did it."

Last year, the Smiths—not their real names—became one of 837,000 American couples to get a divorce. Diane, now 28 years old, mother of two and a college student again, explained why:

"In considering the divorce, I thought of my survival, rather than: What am I doing? How

could I do this to Win? When the only way I could expand and grow as a human being" break out of the old things. He was one of the old things I broke out of. I started again, and felt young again. I got a divorce because I felt it was

lawyers, judges, counselors and therapists, as well as numerous individuals who have recently been divorced.

If there is any consensus among them to explain the divorce statistics, it is this: Marriage has been caught up in a revolution of rising expectations. People want more out of their marriages than their parents ever did, and in the words of one counselor, "They're not willing to make do, or abide by anymore."

Traditionally, marriage was devoted to certain purposes: economic survival, emotional security, the procreation and raising of children. In the play "Ridder on the Roof," when Tevye asks his wife, "Do you love me?" her answer is an incredulous shriek: "I do what?" As Stuart Walker, a Los Angeles divorce lawyer, said, "That was the strangest question he could have asked her."

In the new world of Tevye's grandchildren, love is only a part of what many couples are demanding from each other. Richard E. Parsons, a prominent psychologist and the new head of the Esalen Institute, has written:

"Marriage is now burdened with the expectations that husbands and wives should enjoy intellectual companionship, warm intimate moments, shared values, deep romantic love, great sexual pleasures."

Couples expect to assist and enhance each other in ways never thought of as being part of the marriage contract.

These new expectations clash with the traditional ones, particularly when they are hammered into the public consciousness by the mass media, broadcasting the message expressed by one beer commercial this way:

"You only go around once in life, so grab for all the gusto you can."

Some observers see the divorce statistics as a sign of health, others as a mark of moral decay. Most experts welcome the ideals of personal growth and fulfillment, but they worry that other

ideals are in danger of being lost—commitment, responsibility and sacrifice.

Whether it is praised or condemned, divorce has become a major fact of American life. Today, the governor of Maryland can, with some impunity, move out of the executive mansion and announce he is leaving his wife. A woman like Diane Smith can decide that her own "survival" is more important than the well-being of her husband or children.

This amounts to a海 change in values. People might still promise to remain married "until death do us part," but many of them really mean "until it does not feel good anymore."

Once a relationship goes sour, it is much easier to get a divorce for a wide variety of reasons:

• The laws in many states have loosened up considerably in recent years. In California and other states for instance, there is now "no fault" divorce with no need to prove that one partner was to blame for the breakup. In addition, the spread of legal services programs has enabled many poor people to get divorces that they could not previously afford.

• The stigma once associated with divorce has virtually disappeared in many places. And as divorce becomes more common, it becomes more predictable.

• Mobility. In his book "A Nation of Strangers," Vance Packard reported a striking similarity between regions with high divorce rates. Just the act of moving causes immense strain on a relationship, he noted, but the problem runs much deeper.

At a time when people are seeking greater emotional gratification, they are separated from people who could give it to them: extended family, old friends, teachers, clergymen. As a result, said Mary Jan Hungerford, a California marital counselor, "Two people are thrown in on themselves almost completely."

The problem of two people trying to grow and adapt together is aggravated when the husband travels a lot on business, or works in an urban setting far removed from his suburban household and suburban wife. They can wind up living in one house—and in two different worlds.

Above all, mobility shields a couple from traditional community and family pressures.

(Next: Why is it happening?)



Buster Keaton

## PARIS FILMS: Keaton Returns in 'College'

By Thomas Quinlan Curtis

PARIS, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The return of Buster Keaton to the alarm of bystanders who flee the field. But he makes the crew and, though he almost drowns the team, captures it to victory and rescues his sweetheart from the unsolicited embrace of his strutting rival.

The scene of a backwater college in the '20s takes on in retrospect historical significance, recalling the time when sophomore had never heard of Mao and Marcus but knew all about bathtub gin. This campus is peopled with Scott Fitzgerald flappers and undergraduates who might have stepped out of John Held Jr. cartoons or that raccoon-coated and hip-flashed day.

The revival of this film of Keaton and those of Chaplin, several of W.C. Fields and even such a low-watermark effort of the Marx Brothers as "The Big Store" (now on show in Paris for the first time at the Action Christine) causes one to ponder on the decline of screen comedy. Never in the history of the cinema has there been such a dearth of genuinely funny men, men gifted with the comic spirit and not mere pretenders to the throne.

## To Victory

At baseball and on the track he makes a lamentable spectacle of himself, and in an attempt to

A fair sample of current French comedy this week is "Les Grands Sentiments d'Foot les bons Gueulots" (at the Elysee-Cinema and at the Holden), it revolves about a funeral and concerns the problems a man has in the course of arranging his mother's burial. Would Chaplin or Keaton have tackled such a theme? Is there humor in it? Is there any humor to be distilled from it?

One finds that there is not, and instead of anything that might be termed a comedy one has a hybrid product. One part is a scathing cartoon of middle-class life as it is lived out in exaggerated, despair-stirring subroutines, gadgets that refuse to function, thin-walled flats and more automobile mishaps than occurred in Tati's "Traffic." The other half is vaudeville against a sombre setting.

Jean Carmet, as the bereaved hero, and Michel Bouquet, as a neighbor preoccupied by the forthcoming marriage of his daughter, are competent players, but they are character actors rather than authentic clowns. They acquit themselves commendably, but it would require W.C. Fields and Groucho Marx as its co-stars to transform such lugubrious happenings into anything resembling comedy.

## 'Old West' Show Opens in Warsaw

WARSAW, Jan. 8 (UPI).—An exhibition of American art from the Old West, including 71 watercolors, oils and drawings and numerous cowboy and Indian artifacts, opened today at the National Museum in Warsaw.

The exhibition was prepared by the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art in Fort Worth, Texas, and is the first display of original 19th and 20th-century American paintings to be shown in Eastern Europe.

After six weeks in Warsaw, the exhibition will move on to Romania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, stopping in a total of seven cities in the three countries.

Among the exhibits are works by Frederic Remington, Carl Bodmer, George Catlin, Alfred Jacob Miller, Thomas Moran and Albert Bierstadt.

## Artists.

We keep an eye on them, from the young and promising to the old and proven, and report on their activities every week.

The veterans of this production were in the ranks

Q:

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News and reviews of exhibitions and auctions

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## French Chefs Give a Dinner Party

By Naomi Barry

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPI).—That was quite a bash in the private dining-rooms of the Four Seasons Restaurant the other night.

In the kitchens were three of France's most celebrated chefs, flown in for the dinner along with 125 kilos of groceries, valued at 7,000 francs exclusive of the wines and liqueurs.

The guest list sparkled: Lillian Hellman, the playwright; Louise Nevelson, the sculptor; Maryanne Mannes, the critic-essayist; Pauline Trigere, the designer; Margaret Tyne, of the Opera; Julia Child, the gastronome, and Bea Myerson, a former Miss America and a former chief of New York's Consumer Affairs Commission. Five Ladies of the Press made up the rest of the diners.

Julia Child originally balked.

She didn't want to come without her husband Paul. But husband Paul finally agreed to dine with gastronome James Beard in another part of the restaurant, described by Beard as "below the salt."

Bocuse's Idea

The dinner was the idea of French chef Paul Bocuse (three stars), who believes American wine and food societies are bastions of male chauvinism.

Bocuse comes regularly to the

United States to promote the

sale of his wines. Joining him at the Four Seasons was caterer Gaston Lenotre, eager to check on development of his first New York outpost, scheduled to open on East 59th Street in March. The pair invited three-star restaurateur Jean Troisgros, whose wife recently died, to accompany her because they felt their friend could benefit from a change of scene.

Customs men at Kennedy gave

the flying chefs three hours of

trouble, confiscating fresh foie

gras, chump end of veal, ham

and ten pounds of the hay that

Bocuse is addicted to for flavoring his braised ham. Enough

providence got through to make

the omissions minuscule.

Certain preliminaries were pre-

pared in the home kitchens. Trois-

gros poured his sauce into plastic

bags and packed them in dry ice

for the trip. Lenotre made a

fresh supply of sugar roses and

the nougatine wings that he fits

together to form the towering

éclairs that grace receptions at the Elysée Palace.

Aperitif

Cooking began while guests

were sipping the Champagne

Frières Troisgros, and nibbling at

the seven varieties of Lenotre's

oxtail fricassées.

There was so much jovial calm

backstage at the stoves that

Troisgros with his left hand made

large helpings of his poulet au

vin jaune for the Four Seasons'

regular kitchen help.

Lenotre's fricassées were spear-

ed on toothpicks and spiked into

heads of purple cabbage. Pauline

Trigere, who was born and palate-

red in Paris, went crazy over Li-

thiopane croutons filled with

mousse of lobster. Irresistible

were one of Lenotre's latest novi-

ties, truffled *minestrone blanche*

(miniature sausages of chicken

and veal meat). Another inno-

vation: deep-fried small fritters.

The table was set with seven

crystal glasses at each place.

The 10 cheeses were the glory

of France.

The finale was a plethora of so

many desserts and little sins that

diet resolutions were made for

months to come.

What made this dinner dif-

ferent from so many other diners

was that the company and the

conversation were worthy of

the exquisite food. Still some-

where between the salad and the

cheese, all those marvelous dishes

would have been delighted if the

doors had been thrown open and

the men allowed to charge in.



DU  
15 JANVIER  
AU  
10 FÉVRIER

the  
Alvin Ailey  
city center  
dance theatre

## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

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## FINANCE

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Gold Soars  
to Record;  
Dollar Drops  
as Price Is Called  
Technical Reaction

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The price of gold streaked to a record of \$130.50 an ounce in early trading in London today before falling back to show a substantial gain over yesterday's price. The London afternoon fix, it was quoted at \$126.50, a gain of \$3 for the day while the price in Zurich was \$128 gain of \$7.25.

The price of the metal, considered a safe haven in times of monetary uncertainty, reflected the confusion evident today in major foreign exchange markets.

The dollar, which had registered substantial gains in every day trading since Jan. 1, faltered yesterday against the franc, the mark, the Swiss franc, sterling while gaining against French and Belgian francs of the guilders.

Analysts offered several explanations for the decline against the dollar—generally regarded as the strongest of the European currencies and the one to watch for about future trends. The most important element was hints that oil prices may be marked up to take into account the dollar's value.

In addition, there was general agreement among dealers that the dollar's rise had been too far and that a "technical reaction" was inevitable. This prompted some dealers to begin selling dollars as the rate briefly reached 2.3 DM in Frankfurt and the dollar retreated, closing at 2.7 DM, down from 2.825 yesterday.

**Bankers Intervene**

According to one Frankfurt banker, the Bundesbank fed into \$50 million into the market through commercial bank interventions today.

Another reason offered for the dollar's retreat in Frankfurt was news recently intervened in Tokyo to support the dollar at its new rate of 2.7 to the yen. The action to support the rate encouraged the feeling that European central banks could also be stepping in to manipulate the market.

However, a two-day meeting of central bank governors in Basel here the question of currency market intervention was discussed ended today without any signs of agreement on a coordinated plan of action.

According to West German bankers, the Bundesbank is willing to spend some of its reserves to influence the rate, however, the Bank of France is not to be unwilling to do so.

The French have consistently seen the view that it is up to the United States to support the dollar in world markets and apparently are continuing to insist that according to U.S. officials, the Fed would be willing to follow the lead of the European banks in defending whatever rate they were willing to support.

**Worried About Reserves**

In addition to the philosophical concern about whose obligation is to support the rate, the French are also concerned that if 40.95 billion francs of reserves could melt away under the pressure of the increased price of oil imports and are not keen spending dollar holdings in foreign exchange market.

According to Premier Pierre Messmer, the already announced price increases will add about 40 billion francs to the nation's oil bill this year and contribute to France's international payments position.

This means that if the Bundesbank enters the market in a big the mark-dollar rate would fall.

However, without such intervention from the French or Americans, the commercial market which is tied in the joint to the other leading European monies—would quickly fall its mandatory rules will force the Bundesbank to be purchasing unwanted French francs.

At the moment, then, there is no date of suspense in the foreign exchange markets. It is really agreed, however, that oil-concerned dollar sales by central banks the dollar is likely to resume its rising trend.

## Higher DM Borrowing By Japan Firms Seen

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Deutsche-mark borrowings by Japanese companies are likely to increase in the near future as a result of relaxed controls on foreign currency inflows, bankers said today.

The Finance Ministry announced yesterday that "key" industries, particularly electric power concerns, are free to borrow money from foreign banks or to float bond issues abroad and to remit the funds to Japan. Although the ministry did not officially announce it, a similar relaxation is in fact in progress for other sectors.

The bankers said that export-oriented manufacturing companies appear to be receiving approval from the Japanese authorities to borrow substantially larger amounts from foreign banks than was the case during the past two years. Whereas the typical large Japanese firm might have been allowed to maintain the equivalent of \$300,000 of borrowings outstanding from foreign sources in 1973, financial sources said, the same firm is likely to be able to boost this amount to \$500,000 to \$1 million or, in some special cases, even more.

The bankers explained that the financial community here tends to believe that the yen and the dollar, which had registered substantial gains in every day trading since Jan. 1, faltered yesterday against the franc, the mark, the Swiss franc, sterling while gaining against French and Belgian francs of the guilders.

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**Bonn Oil Project Is Rejected by Anti-Trust Office**

BERLIN, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—The West German cartel office today turned down the government's plan to create a large single German oil company out of Gelsenberg AG and Veba AG.

In a letter to the Finance Ministry, Gelsenberg and Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk AG (RWE), the cartel office said it is forbidding the government's acquisition of RWE's 48.3 percent holding in Gelsenberg. The government owns about 40 percent of Veba.

The office said that the merger would create a concern with dominant market positions for mineral oil and especially light fuel oil, petrochemical raw materials and inland shipping.

However, the office noted that the cartel law enables the economic minister to override its objections in cases of national interest. Ministry sources said the economic minister probably would do so.

The merger of Veba and Gelsenberg to create a company with an annual turnover of 15 billion marks is seen as enhancing Germany's prospects for obtaining assured supplies of oil from producer nations and creating an attractive partner for cooperative ventures with producer nations.

In addition, the merger would give the government an insight into the working of the German mineral oil market, which is 75 percent dominated by the large international oil companies.

**Euco Is Worth...**

Jan. 8, 1974

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euco was today worth:

London ... 3,922 Belgian Fr. 48,444/4 French Fr. 50,927 Italian L. 1,000/1 Luxembourg ... 5,975 Lux. Fr. 48,444/4

Life ... 712,975 U.S. \$ ... 1,100/1 Guilders ... 3,299/1

**U.S. New-Car Sales Down in Month**

New-car sales in the United States registered another sharp drop in December but the industry still sold a record 11,433,326 automobiles in 1973.

Deliveries by domestic firms last month slumped 2.2 percent to 573,730 units, from December 1972.

Import sales for the month were also down, at 11,000, off 7 percent from the year-ago month.

For the full year, foreign cars had sales of 1,768,636 units, an increase of 10 percent from 1972. The foreign cars accounted for about 15.4 percent of the U.S. market compared with 14.6 percent in 1972. Sales of domestic-made cars for the year totaled 9,665,689, up 3.7 percent from 1972. This put the total U.S. sales up 4.5 percent from 1972.

**GM Raises Prices on Some Cars**

General Motors confirms that it quietly has raised base prices on its most expensive cars to cover various pieces of optional equipment made standard Jan. 3. A spokesman says further increases on regular-sized Buicks and Oldsmobiles are planned Feb. 1 also to cover added equipment.

The latest increases run to more than \$1,000 on Cadillacs and \$66 on some Buick and Oldsmobile models and are the third set of boosts on 1974 models.

The increases come less than three weeks after GM effected a major increase averaging \$133 a car, or 2.8 percent, under terms of an agreement with the Cost of Living Council to end wage and price controls. The council confirms that it knew of GM's plan and says it is in line with the agreement on industry decom-

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mark are going to move roughly in parallel on foreign exchange markets for the foreseeable future. They expect both currencies to weaken further against the dollar.

**May Suspend Tax**

The government is likely to suspend its withholding tax on interest payable to foreign holders of Japanese bonds issued abroad. Finance Ministry sources said.

**U.S. Panel Urges Float Of the Dollar Continue**

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (NYT).—

A unanimous congressional subcommittee urged today that the international exchange rate of the dollar be allowed to continue to float "for the foreseeable future."

The panel also demanded that a reformed international monetary system give each nation the "unfettered right" to float its exchange rate, though it urged internationally agreed "guidelines" for central bank intervention in markets to influence the

market.

**Heavy Selling Hits Prices On Big Board**

Setback Is Attributed

To Monetary Fears

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT).—

Heavy selling in the blue chips

and high-priced glamour stocks

sent prices sharply lower on the

New York Stock Exchange today.

But gold mining shares attracted

strong support for the second day

in a row.

Part of the market's setback

was attributed to the uncertainty

about conditions on international

money markets stemming from

the sharp rise in the price of gold

bullion in London, and part to

the big jump in the December

wholesale price index.

The Dow Jones industrial

average pulled back 15.07 to

861.76. Selling was pronounced

with volume totaling 18.08 million

shares compared with 19.07

million yesterday.

Dome Mines climbed 3 3/4 to

181 3 4. ASA 4 3/8 to 82 3/8.

Homestake Mining 1 8 to 93 1 2

and Campbell Red Lake 5 1/2 to

53 1/2. Newmont Mining 1 2 to

38, and Handy & Harman 3 to 24.

However, Consolidated Edison

average

and equipment outlays

are expected to total \$12.5 billion

this year, up from an estimated

\$10.08 billion in 1973,

when spending rose 13 percent,

according to the department's

annual survey of capital spending

plans.

The report was critical of the

impact of the Arab oil embargo

on capital spending this year

and not yet appraised even though

survey responses were received

after the announcement of the

embargo.

Capital spending by manu-

facturing industries is seen rising

a substantial 17 percent this year

to \$44.4 billion from \$38 billion

last year, when manufacturers

reduced their outlays.

A number of European coun-

tries are firmly opposed to per-

manent floating by any major

country, and a clash may be

shaping up in the negotiations.

The report said floating helps

to avoid "massive, disruptive

international capital flows."

Several major U.S. banks

today sharply disputed a Senate

study's contention that their

corporate stock holdings should

be more fully disclosed to the

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1973-74 Stocks and Div. In S P/E					Net					1973-74 Stocks and Div. In S P/E					Net						
High, Low		Sls. 100s.			High, Low			Last.		Chrs.		High, Low		Sls. 100s.			High, Low		Last.		
83%	47%	Abbilb	1.20	16	105	55%	5214	5214	15%			464	224	BakarOil	.37	34	35	4142	40%	43%	114
61%	38%	ACF Ind	.40	13	113	58	5613	5613	11%			474	16	BaldOil	.40	.5	.5	12	10%	12	115
17%	12%	AcmeClev	.7	7	3	14	1364	1364	1%			48	8	BarOil	.50	6	6	12	9%	9%	26
11%	3%	AdmDg	.04	7	70	514	516	54%			49	31	BarOil	1.96	8	8	40	24%	24%	16	
14%	11	AdmE	1.55	28	28	124	124	124%			50	26	BarCat	1.34	30	12	20	20%	20%	16	
81%	9	Admills	.20	6	4	5	5	5			51	22	Bandar Inc	.30	14	14	26	24%	24%	12	
34%	9	Addrsse	.40	26	56	11	11	1166	1166	1%			52	35%	2%	2	2	2	33%		
16%	7%	Admiral	.5	131	131	1144	1144	114%			53	22	Bandar	1.12	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
13%	8%	AdmInv	.22	11	32	10%	10	10			54	22	BarPl	.025	2	2	2	2	2	33%	
57%	57%	AdmLife	.2	11	506	78	757	774	7%			55	22	Bank of N.Y.	.88	9	9	14	24%	24%	12
14%	7%	AdmLifeC	.2	14	5	9	9	9			56	22	Bank of Va.	.88	8	8	20	24%	24%	12	
21%	6%	Aguilar Co	.5	5	7	1173	1176	1178%			57	22	BankOil	.20	26	26	21	24%	24%	12	
1%	1%	Ahmar	.20	8	45	41	41	37%			58	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
57%	37%	Aileen Inc	.2	22	23	42%	42%	47%			59	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
18%	10%	AirProd	.20	22	29	14	14	14			60	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
34%	11%	Airco	.00	6	52	214	2	2			61	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
34%	11%	Aj Industs	.6	6	52	214	2	2			62	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
37%	17%	Akzona	1.20	7	16	17%	17%	17%			63	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
17%	12%	Ala Gas	1.18	7	4	14	14	14			64	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
39%	23%	Alap	p16	7	200	101	101	701	1		65	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
37%	23%	Alaska Intr	.23	23	58	274	36	26			66	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
29%	6%	AlbertCo	.35	5	50	1012	976	93%			67	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
17%	10%	Albertson	.50	9	1	1394	1394	1394%			68	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
41%	22%	Alcanala	.1	19	306	40	3916	3916	1%			69	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12
10%	6%	AlcasD	.36	11	47	824	824	82%			70	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
43%	24%	AlconLab	.16	27	74	251	251	251%			71	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
91%	31%	Alcrys	.100	14	16	144	5%	416	5		72	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
37%	77%	AllStar	.1	3	25	23	23	21%			73	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
15%	6%	AlliAlle	.24	8	84	12	12	12			74	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
14%	7%	AlliCp	.35	11	22	101	10	10			75	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
20%	10%	AlliLud	.23	6	35	23	23	23%			76	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
22%	12%	AlliLud	p3	1	3	39	38	38			77	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
24%	14%	AlliProd	.14	8	22	2112	204	204%			78	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
19%	6%	AlliCp	.107	6	5	81	81	81			79	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
53%	18%	AlliDch	.12	14	56	87	87	50			80	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
47%	18%	AlliDmn	.48	14	8	28	28	28			81	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
22%	12%	AlliDpd	.00	4	20	154	154	154%			82	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
22%	12%	AlliDstr	.150	5	50	211	204	204%			83	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
6%	3%	AlliSuppl	.01	9	47	47	47	47%			84	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
13%	8%	AlliSchal	.24	8	96	101	91	91			85	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
15%	5%	AlliAut	.50	4	5	45	45	45			86	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
17%	11%	Alla	p16	7	6	1614	1614	1614%			87	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
80%	47%	Alcoa	.14	15	176	78	764	764	1%			88	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12
50%	20%	Alcos wi	.00	3	5142	5%	5142	5142	1%			89	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12
26%	24%	AlcoaLp	.160	6	40	10	936	978	98%			90	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12
14%	8%	AMBAC	.50	6	81	436	436	436%			91	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
61%	3%	AMCord	.206	6	22	20	194	194	194%			92	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12
46%	31%	AMCord	.21	14	188	394	314	38%			93	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
59%	27%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			94	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			95	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
21%	11%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			96	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
51%	21%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			97	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			98	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			99	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			100	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			101	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			102	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			103	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			104	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			105	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			106	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			107	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			108	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			109	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			110	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			111	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			112	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			113	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			114	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			115	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			116	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			117	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			118	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			119	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			120	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			121	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			122	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%	AMCord	.20	14	25	21	21	21%			123	16	BarOil	.18	12	12	16	16%	16%	12	
11%	6%</																				

1973-74	Stocks and	Div. In S	P/E	Sis.	1955	High	Low
High	Low	Div.					
23%	9%	Chromal	71	5	33	1246	12
56%	5%	Chromat	5	5	5	62	61
44%	14%	Chrysler	14	2	949	1514	1476
18%	3%	Chrysler	wt	7	77	446	414
25	10%	CI	Mfg	26	52	2446	21
111%	7%	CI	Mfg	1	26	2124	21
22%	16%	CinBall	1.46	9	7	2214	21
23%	18%	CinCIG	1.64	8	137	2214	21
105	9%	CIG	pf7.44	2	2100	21	2056
44%	22%	CinCita	1.40	13	2	52	4176
49%	3%	CIT	Fm 2.20	13	1	16	4161
19	9%	CIT	pf55.50	72	574	6174	58
62%	4%	Civco	2.20	72	9	230	2056
37%	26%	Civco	3.18	20	34	1394	104
18%	10%	CizM	.84	7	7	1012	1012
16	8%	CivInvs	.60	6	297	10	1012
4%	3%	Cit Inv	wt	16	16	116	116
30%	2%	CivInvs	pf 83	24	24	2214	21
7%	3%	Civ Strs	11	3	4	412	411
79%	33%	ClaKE	.52	71	50	4456	4452
28%	13%	Clark	.40	20	52	1946	1946
11%	3%	CLC Am	2.10a	5	5	26	2124
83%	56%	CLCCh	2.10a	70	15	25	2214
37%	23%	CLCIII	2.22	70	53	1334	1254
53	11%	ClarCaCo	.52	50	197	7	656
19%	12%	ClarCaCo	.52	50	50	1142	1142
15%	8%	ClarCP	pf 1.41	5	5	1142	1142
9%	1%	ClarCP	1.41	7	47	1142	1142
20%	8%	CLA Fin	.58	6	44	1142	1142
26%	14%	CNA	pf1.18	20	26	1142	1142
13%	11%	CNA	In	11	11	1142	1142
8%	5%	CNAI	1.19a	20	42	1142	1142
14%	7%	CNAI	pf1.20	7	29	1142	1142
12%	4%	CNCS	Gas	5	618	12	1142
4%	1%	CNSG	pf1.83	16	256	1142	1142
40%	14%	CocaCol	1.90	38	361	1211	1004
27	9%	CocBldg	.38	6	3	1216	1216
26%	7%	ColBldw	1.40	6	9	1216	1216
27%	7%	ColCecin	.66	1	1	1216	1216
7%	5%	Col PAl	.54	16	533	24	2214
54%	4%	Col PAl	.54	16	193	9	817
52	4%	Col PAl	.54	16	56	1746	5546
35%	17%	ColPAl	1.40	8	4	48	47
33%	14%	ColPAl	1.00	8	7	1916	19
9%	2%	ColPAl	1.00	8	7	2716	19
29	22%	ColSOH	.97	3	43	2614	2314
33%	16%	ColSOH	1.00	7	22	2146	2056
66%	44%	ColSOH	1.00	7	25	1046	1036
22%	10%	ColSol	.60	14	50	1914	1816
17	11%	ComSo	pf1.70	1	1	1416	1416
36%	27%	ComWe	2.30	151	2956	12	1914
13%	9%	ComWe	A wt	13	1	936	914
12%	9%	ComEdB	wt	13	1	936	914
27%	24%	ComWe	pf 2	21	21	2416	2012
24%	17%	ComWe	pf 2	14	14	1516	1276
15%	6%	ComW	.46	11	243	9	2214
27	18%	ComD	pf1.72	48	9	2214	2014
51%	22%	Comput	Sci	12	267	3916	2014
64%	37%	Comput	.56	12	267	3916	2014
17%	7%	ConeAgrs	1.30	5	5	1726	1726
24%	14%	ConeMII	1.30	5	5	1816	1816
26%	16%	ConeMII	1.86	5	5	1816	1816
31%	17%	ConRac	.60	7	17	1496	1496
26	18%	ConEd	1.80	5	713	10	1726
64	66%	ConEd	pf 6	5	13	70	69
68	35%	ConEd	pf 5	5	13	58	57
62%	5%	CNE	pfC4.65	5	353	2614	5134
45%	19%	CNE	1.33	5	7	50	2016
51%	40%	ConF	pf 5.60	27	46	1496	1316
23%	10%	ConFrgt	2.10	5	56	2614	2314
31	21%	ConHGc	2.1d	5	106	25	2314
64%	59%	ConPw	pf 7.72	5	230	55	5146
64%	59%	ConPw	pf14.50	5	247	54	5146
17%	5%	Con Air	1.10	36	134	2276	916
30%	19%	Con Air	1.60	6	132	4036	3946
18%	8%	ConCap	1.03	7	155	4036	3946
42%	34%	Con Cap	2.40	7	11	76	5416
61%	40%	Con Cap	1.56	10	102	1214	1214
12%	10%	ConCap	1.426	10	6	44	416
25%	14%	ConCap	1.776	12	6	168	1714
15%	7%	Con Cap	1.60	6	44	416	416
14%	6%	ConCap	1.076	6	558	5812	5746
59%	26%	ConOil	1.02	13	2	76	7546
77%	37%	ConOil	pf 2	14	64	1814	1714
25%	17%	ConTcE	.92	14	146	3416	49
92	30%	ConTcE	Ca	6	23	2714	6
59%	4%	CNDI	pf4.50	12	255	716	616
22	22%	Conwood	.52	7	4	25	2124
54%	54%	CookUnit	.52	7	4	25	2124
46%	21%	CoopInd	1.04	12	12	7916	7016
25%	7%	CoopInd	pf4.55	5	5	534	5216
82	41%	Coop	pfB2.50	5	36	1046	10
31%	14%	Cooper	L4b	5	3	1412	1212
20%	7%	CoopT	1.76	5	12	1516	1212
21%	14%	CoopT	pf1.76	5	12	1516	1212
0	0	Coop Ind	.48	1	1	1516	1212
25%	12%	Cora	pf 1.40	12	337	2514	2124
33%	19%	Cora	pf 1.40	12	2124	2124	2124
15%	7%	Cordura	Co	5	164	3136	3136
22%	10%	Cormag	1.12	18	81	7124	2214
30%	18%	Cousan	2.40b	9	2	676	676
9%	4%	Cowles	Com	14	17	1716	1616
40%	14%	CoxBdL	.35	9	163	2614	2614
34	25%	CPC	Ir1.84	9	163	2614	2614
40%	24%	CraCo	1.04	12	6	17	1616
22%	14%	CreditF	.42	7	19	7124	7124
37%	24%	CreditN	1.66	12	13	2614	2414
19%	8%	Cromp	.46	5	5	1116	1116
15%	9%	Cromp	.33	5	22	1716	1716
23%	15%	Crown	UH	10	30	2214	2214
28%	16%	Crown	Cark	12	9	5214	5116
43%	23%	Crown	.60	12	77	5214	5116
19%	10%	CTS Co	.50	3	27	2514	2514
17%	7%	Cutter	3.35	9	19	2514	2514
50%	29%	CumCen	.83	16	6	1716	1716
10%	5%	CumCen	Dr9.0	6	17	1716	1716
33%	20%	Currin	4.64	14	17	1716	1716
53%	24%	Curtis	1.41	14	17	2716	1716
53%	24%	Cyclops	Cp 1	2	24	2514	1914
45%	27%	Cyvrs	1.12a	13	59	24	4314

		Stocks and				Sts.	
		High.	Low.	Dlv.	In \$	P/E	100s
Net	Chg/ce	2834	171/2	Oilling	1/2	13	18
+ 1		3096	215/2	Ollonco	1b	13	18
+ 1		12234	40/2	OlaCen	1b	22	120
+ 1		12044	18/2	OlaCen	.12	8	17
+ 1		49/2	37/2	OlaSeag	.30	20	2
+ 1		224	16/2	OlaSead	.16	16	16
+ 1		2944	137/2	OlMu	248c	5	247
+ 1		33	12/2	OlPeppr	.24	40	125
+ 1		179	68	Domest	.18	34	125
+ 1		948	7	DomP	1.015	8	18
+ 1		101/2	41/2	DomLuf	.12	8	18
+ 1		2794	17/2	DomM	.42	13	57
+ 1		2516	10	Domic	.22	5	12
+ 1		1614	4	Dorr	Divers	2	8
+ 1		1229	33/2	Dorsey	.10	6	16
+ 1		53	28/2	Dover	1.04	8	73
+ 1		68	45/2	DowChem	1	20	18
+ 1		246	24/2	DPF	Inc		18
+ 1		446	22/2	Drävo	1.50	13	18
+ 1		7834	35/2	Dresser	1.40	19	35
+ 1		7045	20/2	DresR	2.20	5	23
+ 1		6314	32/2	Dresser	p12	2	23
+ 1		24	15	Dregg	1.02e		18
+ 1		1044	6/2	DrevusCo	1	6	18
+ 1		2314	16	Duk	Pw	40	10
+ 1		11234	101/2	Duka	p18.70		2100
+ 1		99	95	Duka	p13.30		220
+ 1		9545	90	Duka	p17.80		3
+ 1		9584	80	Duke	Int	75	100
+ 1		42	31/2	DumBrad	.84	22	104
+ 1		1414	22/2	Duplan	5.75e	14	54
+ 1		10214	145/2	duPonT	5.75e	14	54
+ 1		7044	64	duPonT	p14.50	9	82
+ 1		2414	18/2	Duval	.72		210
+ 1		2014	24/2	Duval	4.1p12.07		2100
+ 1		29	22/2	Duval	p12		2100
+ 1		37	12/2	Dymon	.38	7	39
							E
+ 1		29	171/2	EaglePtc	.99	4	13
+ 1		1754	6/2	Easco	32c	5	13
+ 1		224	5/2	East Air	Ln		245
+ 1		30	14/2	EastEgs	.60t	17	233
+ 1		2294	13/2	EastU	1.50	14	14
+ 1		15714	103/2	Easko	1.08e	26	730
+ 1		4112	25/2	Easton	1.00	5	18
+ 1		4236	11/2	Echil	.34	20	48
+ 1		4214	27/2	EckdNC	.20	21	313
+ 1		4176	115/2	EddBro	1.20	7	111
+ 1		47	24/2	EgG	.70	22	247
+ 1		2644	9/2	Elec Assoc		108	
+ 1		5514	191/2	EDS	.25e	18	105
+ 1		6124	28/2	EE Mcm	Mg	5	105
+ 1		614	6/2	EMM	p1k		105
+ 1		1314	6/2	Elgin	Nat'l	19	311
+ 1		2114	6/2	Elkirk	Ind	5	150
+ 1		21	12/2	ElPasOng	1	7	23
+ 1		3556	23/2	ElstraC	1.50	6	23
+ 1		5314	6/2	EmerE	.45	5	23
+ 1		53	43/2	Emery A	.74	39	44
+ 1		1774	5	EmryIn	.31	7	32
+ 1		33	15/2	EmrHt	1.30a	6	32
+ 1		56	24/2	EMI	1.21e	21	32
+ 1		14	5/2	EmpFir	.57i	4	7
+ 1		814	8/2	Empira	Gas		31
+ 1		2744	22/2	EngldM	.43	10	342
+ 1		55	47/2	Emmle	B	12e	20
+ 1		55	24/2	EnviroTech			50
+ 1		21	14	Equim	.80	6	48
+ 1		3564	26/2	EquiG	2.40	8	7
+ 1		3114	20/2	Equili	2.71a	8	31
+ 1		3014	20/2	ESBInc	1.40	8	31
+ 1		3074	20/2	Esmark	1	8	31
+ 1		1044	5	Esquire	.32	4	7
+ 1		3494	17/2	Essent	.72	7	104
+ 1		5514	31/2	Essent	p12.84	10	110
+ 1		3174	18/2	Estering	.30	4	12
+ 1		3844	187/2	EthiCp	.15	12	54
+ 1		5074	303/2	Ethyl	p12.42	5	72
+ 1		2454	8/2	Evans	.40b	8	8
+ 1		22	14/2	ExCaID	.96	8	12
+ 1		2554	16/2	ExcelS	1.88e	10	120
+ 1		10314	53/2	Eximcare	5	7	100
+ 1				Exxon	4.25e	10	670
							F
+ 1		151/2	61/2	Fabre	.40	6	387
+ 1		9044	32	FalCem	.20e	11	270
+ 1		1324	34	FairInd	.30e	52	47
+ 1		1514	71/2	FairIn	.50e	8	32
+ 1		554	2	Faisal	Brw		32
+ 1		1514	9	Fanste	.30e	5	14
+ 1		1234	51/2	FarWIF	.44t	6	14
+ 1		1234	31/2	Farsh	Mts		101
+ 1		1724	103/2	Federal	.50	9	32
+ 1		1734	103/2	Federal	.50	3	32
+ 1		2314	131/2	FedMng	1.80	10	120
+ 1		2314	131/2	FedMng	.50	6	512
							F
+ 1		151/2	61/2	Fabre	.40	6	387
+ 1		9044	32	FalCem	.20e	11	270
+ 1		1324	34	FairInd	.30e	52	47
+ 1		1514	71/2	FairIn	.50e	8	32
+ 1		554	2	Faisal	Brw		32
+ 1		1514	9	Fanste	.30e	5	14
+ 1		1234	51/2	FarWIF	.44t	6	14
+ 1		1234	31/2	Farsh	Mts		101
+ 1		1724	103/2	Federal	.50	9	32
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+ 1		1234	51/2	FarWIF	.44t	6	14
+ 1		1234	31/2	Farsh	Mts		101
+ 1		1724	103/2	Federal	.50	9	32
+ 1		1734	103/2	Federal	.50	3	32
+ 1		2314	131/2	FedMng	1.80	10	120
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+ 1		1514	71/2	FairIn	.50e	8	32
+ 1		554	2	Faisal	Brw		32
+ 1		1514	9	Fanste	.30e	5	14
+ 1		1234	51/2	FarWIF	.44t	6	14
+ 1		1234	31/2	Farsh	Mts		101
+ 1		1724	103/2	Federal	.50	9	32
+ 1		1734	103/2	Federal	.50	3	32
+ 1		2314	131/2	FedMng	1.80	10	120
+ 1		2314	131/2	FedMng	.50	6	512
							F
+ 1		151/2	61/2	Fabre	.40	6	387
+ 1		9044	32	FalCem	.20e	11	270
+ 1		1324	34	FairInd	.30e	52	47
+ 1		1514	71/2	FairIn	.50e	8	32
+ 1		554	2	Faisal	Brw		32
+ 1		1514	9	Fanste	.30e	5	14
+ 1		1234	51/2	FarWIF	.44t	6	14
+ 1		1234	31/2	Farsh	Mts		101
+ 1		1724	103/2	Federal	.50	9	32
+ 1		1734	103/2	Federal	.50	3	32
+ 1		2314	131/2	FedMng	1.80	10	120
+ 1		2314	131/2	FedMng	.50	6	512
							F
+ 1		151/2	61/2	Fabre	.40	6	387
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+ 1		554	2	Faisal	Brw		32
+ 1		1514	9	Fanste	.30e	5	14
+ 1		1234	51/2	FarWIF	.44t	6	14
+ 1		1234	31/2	Farsh	Mts		101
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+ 1		2314	131/2	FedMng	1.80	10	120
+ 1		2314	131/2	FedMng	.50	6	512
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+ 1		151/2	61/2	Fabre	.40	6	387
+ 1		9044	32	FalCem	.20e	11	270
+ 1		1324	34	FairInd	.30e	52	47
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+ 1		554	2	Faisal	Brw		32
+ 1		1514	9	Fanste	.30e	5	14
+ 1		1234	51/2	FarWIF	.44t	6	14
+ 1		1234	31/2	Farsh	Mts		101
+ 1		1724	103/2	Federal	.50	9	32
+ 1		1734	103/2	Federal	.50	3	32
+ 1		2314	131/2	FedMng	1.80	10	120
+ 1		2314	131/2	FedMng	.50	6	512
							F
+ 1		151/2	61/2	Fabre	.40	6	387
+ 1		9044	32	FalCem	.20e	11	270
+ 1		1324	34	FairInd	.30e	52	47
+ 1		1514	71/2	FairIn	.50e	8	32
+ 1		554	2	Faisal	Brw		32
+ 1		1514	9	Fanste	.30e	5	14
+ 1		1234	51/2	FarWIF	.44t	6	14
+ 1		1234	31/2	Farsh	Mts		101
+ 1		1724	103/2	Federal	.50	9	32
+ 1		1734	103/2	Federal	.50	3	32
+ 1		2314	131/2	FedMng	1.80	10	120
+ 1		2314	131/2	FedMng	.50	6	512
							F
+ 1		151/2	61/2	Fabre	.40	6	387
+ 1		9044	32	FalCem	.20e	11	270
+ 1		1324	34	FairInd	.30e	52	47
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+ 1		554	2	Faisal	Brw		32
+ 1		1514	9	Fanste	.30e	5	14
+ 1		1234	51/2	FarWIF	.44t	6	14
+ 1		1234	31/2	Farsh	Mts		101
+ 1		1724	103/2	Federal	.50	9	32
+ 1		1734	103/2	Federal	.50	3	32
+ 1		2314	131/2	FedMng	1.80	10	120
+ 1		2314	131/2	FedMng	.50	6	512
							F
+ 1		151/2	61/2	Fabre			

St.	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	100s	High	Low	Net
10	2074	20	16	16	—	16	7574	316	316	316
2	14	14	16	16	—	16	5754	307	307	307
2040	2144	2144	2142	2142	—	2142	6754	314	314	314
1	574	574	574	574	—	574	314	314	314	314
11	714	7	7	7	—	7	314	314	314	314
5	25	24	24	24	—	24	2624	154	154	154
10	1614	16	16	16	—	16	1542	44	44	44
47	10	9	9	9	—	9	1048	34	34	34
4	354	354	354	354	—	354	454	31	31	31
19	11	11	11	11	—	11	1042	30	30	30
49	11	11	11	11	—	11	1042	30	30	30
36	124	14	14	14	—	14	1042	30	30	30
71	144	144	144	144	—	144	1042	30	30	30
24	744	734	734	734	—	734	1042	30	30	30
78	584	574	574	574	—	574	1042	30	30	30
116	494	494	494	494	—	494	1042	30	30	30
795	474	474	474	474	—	474	1042	30	30	30
3	254	254	254	254	—	254	1042	30	30	30
1	174	174	174	174	—	174	1042	30	30	30
26	474	474	474	474	—	474	1042	30	30	30
20	16	154	154	154	—	154	1042	30	30	30
24	164	164	164	164	—	164	1042	30	30	30
14	96	96	96	96	—	96	1042	30	30	30
2	34	34	34	34	—	34	1042	30	30	30
4	264	264	264	264	—	264	1042	30	30	30
8	58	574	574	574	—	574	1042	30	30	30
76	14	14	14	14	—	14	1042	30	30	30
27	64	64	64	64	—	64	1042	30	30	30
74	474	474	474	474	—	474	1042	30	30	30
7	1	10	10	10	—	10	10	10	10	10
51	1154	104	104	104	—	104	104	104	104	104
39	16	154	154	154	—	154	104	104	104	104
159	54	54	54	54	—	54	104	104	104	104
22	264	264	264	264	—	264	104	104	104	104
73	13	124	124	124	—	124	104	104	104	104
29	204	204	204	204	—	204	104	104	104	104
372	264	264	264	264	—	264	104	104	104	104
31	264	264	264	264	—	264	104	104	104	104
72	57	54	54	54	—	54	104	104	104	104
3	94	94	94	94	—	94	104	104	104	104
369	1974	184	184	184	—	184	104	104	104	104
167	204	204	204	204	—	204	104	104	104	104
1	324	324	324	324	—	324	104	104	104	104
18	714	714	714	714	—	714	104	104	104	104
14	874	874	874	874	—	874	104	104	104	104
13	214	214	214	214	—	214	104	104	104	104
82	104	104	104	104	—	104	104	104	104	104
55	124	124	124	124	—	124	104	104	104	104
23	244	244	244	244	—	244	104	104	104	104
75	164	164	164	164	—	164	104	104	104	104
28	144	144	144	144	—	144	104	104	104	104
34	874	874	874	874	—	874	104	104	104	104
24	134	134	134	134	—	134	104	104	104	104
263	274	274	274	274	—	274	104	104	104	104
229	274	274	274	274	—	274	104	104	104	104
106	594	594	594	594	—	594	104	104	104	104
127	9	64	64	64	—	64	104	104	104	104
136	274	274	274	274	—	274	104	104	104	104
103	104	104	104	104	—	104	104	104	104	104
20	164	154	154	154	—	154	104	104	104	104
2	264	264	264	264	—	264	104	104	104	104
50	294	294	294	294	—	294	104	104	104	104
389	33	31	31	31	—	31	104	104	104	104
12	15	15	15	15	—	15	104	104	104	104
8	134	134	134	134	—	134	104	104	104	104
6	4	34	34	34	—	34	104	104	104	104
14	714	714	714	714	—	714	104	104	104	104
6	94	94	94	94	—	94	104	104	104	104
6	14	134	134	134	—	134	104	104	104	104
17	14	14	14	14	—	14	104	104	104	104
108	404	404	404	404	—	404	104	104	104	104
171	404	404	404	404	—	404	104	104	104	104
5	1314	1314	1314	1314	—	1314	104	104	104	104
110	54	54	54	54	—	54	104	104	104	104
223	104	104	104	104	—	104	104	104	104	104
49	614	614	614	614	—	614	104	104	104	104
497	64	52	52	52	—	52	104	104	104	104
795	244	244	244	244	—	244	104	104	104	104
1	154	154	154	154	—	154	104	104	104	104
16	64	774	774	774	—	774	104	104	104	104
76	144	124	124	124	—	124	104	104	104	104
1	3414	3414	3414	3414	—	3414	104	104	104	104
17	1424	1424	1424	1424	—	1424	104	104	104	104
47	5544	544	544	544	—	544	104	104	104	104
1651	474	464	464	464	—	464	104	104	104	104
4	60	60	60	60	—	60	104	104	104	104
2	514	514	514	514	—	514	104	104	104	104
71	124	124	124	124	—	124	104	104	104	104
7	74	204	194	20	—	20	104	104	104	104

#### and Sale of Construction Machinery

### between

Allis-Chalmers Corporation

has been consummated.

*The undersigned assisted both companies in the negotiations.*

LAZARD FRÈRES & CO

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and  
Div. in \$ Net  
High Low Last. Chg.

(Continued from preceding page.)

	Stocks and Div. in \$	High	Low	Last.	Chg.	Stocks and Div. in \$	High	Low	Last.	Chg.	
	P/E	100s	High	Low	Last.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Last.	
242 Houston	22	9	4	3	-1	246 MacDonald	6	12	10	2	-2
250 Houghton	20	17	15	15	-1	246 Mack	30	7	5	2	-2
249 High Volts	17	10	6	6	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
251 Hillbend	14	12	10	10	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
252 Hillbend Ind	10	10	8	8	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
253 HMW Ind	10	10	8	8	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
254 Hobart	22	18	20	20	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
255 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
256 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
257 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
258 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
259 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
260 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
261 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
262 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
263 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
264 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
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266 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
267 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
268 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
269 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
270 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
271 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
272 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
273 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
274 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
275 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
276 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
277 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
278 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
279 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
280 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
281 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
282 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
283 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
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295 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
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301 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
302 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
303 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
304 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
305 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
306 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
307 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
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309 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
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311 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
312 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
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318 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
319 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
320 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
321 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12	10	10	-1
322 Hobart Ind	18	18	16	16	-1	246 Macmillan	20	12</td			







## V. German kis Past Cochran

### schmeister 1st a Cup Slalom

From Wire Dispatches  
LES GETES, France, Jan. 8.—  
dy Cochran, the youngest  
er of the skiers Cochran  
ily, made a name for herself  
as though she barely missed  
ing her first World Cup slalom  
victory.

The 20-year-old girl was beaten  
a slalom race here by an  
up-and-coming star, West  
man Christi Zeichmeister. The  
year-old had to come from  
and to near Lindy by slightly  
than two-tenths of a second  
in gaining her second straight  
victory. After her second  
finish, the Bavarian girl  
"I just guess I'm lucky."  
Miss Cochran had a quarter-  
and lead after the first of the  
heat. But, halfway down  
second run, she went several  
too far in negotiating a  
at-hand turn. The tactical  
or cost her the race.  
Lindy admitted her mistake  
I said, she "foolishly, threw  
a lot of valuable time."  
second place nonetheless was  
best performance of her in-  
national career and one of the  
of the U.S. racing team in  
a world championship season.  
dy, along with sister Marilyn  
Barbara and brother Bob  
shy will be in St. Moritz,  
itzerland, for the champion-  
races.

American superwoman Anne-  
tie Proell-Moser, who has won  
World Cup downhill races in  
ession, ran an unusually  
slalom to take third place.  
low-need Swiss newcomer  
anne Jager, overcame the  
ic of a late start to place  
ith, followed by Fabienne Ser-  
t of France, fifth, and Olympic  
medalist Barbara Cochran,  
was sixth.

Miss Zeichmeister won the other  
ion race of the season, at Val  
d'Isere, France, last month. Her  
victory placed her far in  
she led in the slalom section of the  
World Cup and boosted her  
in the overall standings led  
Milan Proell, who has 121 points.  
Miss Zeichmeister and Switzerland's  
Marie-Therese Nadig have  
7.

Chief German trainer Guen-  
ner Osterrieder said he was  
seased with her performance but  
ided. "She could have done still  
better. If Lindy had not made  
one error, it would have  
been very close."

Osterrieder said: "Christi is  
very sure of herself. One can  
almost say she is too sure, be-  
cause she could have gained a  
of time, particularly in the  
second heat, if she had felt a  
need to force the pace a bit."

**Slalom**  
1. C. Zeichmeister 50.07 (40.06, 20.95)  
2. L. Cochran 50.22 (38.54, 40.31)  
3. A. Proell-Moser 50.23 (40.35, 40.94)  
4. Austria 50.25 (40.35, 40.44)  
5. France 51.32 (41.06, 40.37)  
6. C. Cochran 51.35 (41.06, 40.28)  
7. M. Kauer 51.41 (40.45, 40.96)  
8. Austria 52.15 (41.25, 40.91)  
9. H. Wenzel 52.21 (42.25, 40.93)  
10. K. Mittenthaler 52.02 (41.06, 41.92)  
World Cup Standings  
Points  
1. A. Proell-Moser, Austria 121  
2. M. T. Nadig, Switzerland 67  
3. C. Zeichmeister, W. Ger. 58  
4. W. Kretschmer, West Ger. 48  
5. E. Lanz, Austria 47  
6. P. Serret, France 36  
7. T. Trebil, W. Germany 26  
8. T. Orlitz, Austria 22



RAKING WET—Groundskeeper has merciless task on rain-flooded Pebble Beach golf course. Officials later called event after three rounds and declared John Miller winner.

## Vikings Are Off to a Shabby Start

By William N. Wallace

HOUSTON, Jan. 8 (NYT)—  
Super Bowl week began yesterday  
with Fran Tarkenton and Bud  
Grant of the Minnesota Vikings  
and Jim Mandich of the Miami  
Dolphins in the spotlight for dif-  
ferent reasons.

Of the 97 players available to  
play in Sunday's Super Bowl,  
Tarkenton was the most sought in the  
one-hour media sessions at the  
practice sites yesterday. Mandich  
raised a line-up problem, the only  
one for the 48 playing positions on  
pro football's championship game.

Coach Grant was grim and  
complained about the dressing room  
facilities, cramped and crude, made available by the  
league to the Vikings at the high  
school field where they will practice.  
Grant claimed that the  
Dolphins were better off, which  
was true.

"This is shabby treatment," the  
usually placid Minnesota coach  
said. "This is a Super Bowl game, not a pick-up game. The league  
is responsible and Pete Rose  
ruins the league."

"I don't think our players have  
seen something like this since  
junior high school. It's something  
their kids would play in on a  
Saturday afternoon."

"Miami can walk from its hotel  
to its field, but we have a 20-  
minute bus ride. And we don't  
have any blocking sleds and the  
Dolphins do."

### Home Is Best

As the designated "home" team,  
the Dolphins of the American  
Conference were assigned the best  
facility, namely the practice field  
and dressing quarters of the local  
pro team, the Houston Oilers.

In California, a year ago, the  
Raiders of the National Conference  
were the home team and had the  
preferred practice site, the  
Anaheim Stadium.

Mandich played tight end in  
Miami's impressive playoff victories  
over Cincinnati and Oakland  
in spite of a broken left hand, and he would like to keep  
on playing. But he fears that  
Don Shula, his coach, will go  
back to the seasoned Marv  
Fleming, a stronger blocker,  
against Minnesota.

"If that happens I'll be  
disappointed and very upset," said  
Mandich, a 25-year-old fourth-  
year pro.

There is more to it. Mandich,  
a Michigan alumnus who received  
academic citations in college, re-  
fused to sign a contract this  
season in a haze with Shula over  
the option clause. As of May 1,  
he will become a free agent, the  
first Dolphin to play out his option  
in the Shula reign, which  
creates a homogeneous all-well-  
spirit.

"It's simple," said Mandich. "I  
want to play and I know I'm  
good enough to play in the Super  
Bowl or any place. I caught 27  
balls this season."

When asked about the tight

end position for Sunday, Shula  
said, "We'll see." Which one he  
picks, Mandich or Fleming, may  
indicate how the Dolphins intend  
to attack the formidable Minnesota  
defense.

Fleming Strong  
It is Fleming, Shula will hope  
to continue the remarkable Miami  
run, at Rice Stadium, Tarkenton  
was the most sought in the two  
one-hour media sessions at the  
practice sites yesterday. Mandich  
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one for the 48 playing positions on  
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It is conceivable that this merger of Woolf's athletes with IPA's  
show-business and TV orientation can make a tail-wagging-the-  
dog situation—in which athletes and their agent create playoffs  
between countries and determine where expansion will take place.

"We know the world's appetite for athletes," said Josephson. "We  
represent Montreal for the '76 Olympics. We got \$25 million for just  
the American TV rights. In 1972 they went for \$13 million."

Woolf is fond of pointing out that "the sports hero of today is  
what yesterday's movie star was. Today's athlete has fan clubs, he  
does commercials, he writes autobiographies."

## International Network of Athletes May Entertain the World

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT)—A worldwide network of athletes,  
the potential to bring about increased international play in all  
areas, was created yesterday in a marriage of sports and entertain-  
ment.

The sports end is being handled by Bob Woolf of Boston, perhaps  
best-known sports lawyer in the United States. Woolf, who began  
negotiating contracts for athletes 10 years ago with the Red Sox  
her Earl Wilson, now has more than 300 athletes as his clients.  
Woolf has become a vice-president of Marvin Josephson  
associates, Inc., which has acquired Robert Woolf Associates, Inc.,

which is the parent company of International Famous Agency,  
is the world's second largest talent agency, behind William Morris.  
Woolf believes that within 10 years there will be international  
competition in football, baseball, basketball, soccer  
other sports. By tying up athletes from round the world now,  
is paving the way for the time when, say, a football team in London  
will play the Miami Dolphins or a hockey squad from London  
meet the Montreal Canadiens.

Josephson envisions Woolf's athletes being part of entertainment  
tours created by IPA—a professional Olympics, increasing tours  
this country by Russian and Chinese teams and the continued  
amino or athletes into entertainment and book-writing.

The high-salaried athletes among Woolf's clients (whose average

yearly salary is \$10,000) include hockey's Derek Sanderson, basketball's  
Calvin Murphy and football's Jim Plunkett. In addition, he has foot-  
ball and soccer players in Australia, basketball players in Italy,  
Finland and Spain, and hockey players in England. He recently nego-  
tiated a deal for television commercials in Japan for Boston baseball  
star Carl Yastrzemski.

"I just came back from a round-the-world tour," said Woolf,  
and "I've found that the world is entering the golden age of sports."

Israel, Tokyo, Rome, London—even New Delhi, where the people are  
so poor, you see kids kicking a ball around the streets. They want  
national heroes. They need national heroes. Sport hasn't even  
begun to become the factor in the world it will be."

IPA handles television deals for the World Hockey Association

and North American Soccer League. Yet, each has players who are  
represented by Woolf.

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does commercials, he writes autobiographies."

## Rain Aids Triumph Of Miller

### Tourney Halted After 3 Rounds

By Lincoln A. Werden

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Jan. 8 (NYT)—With rain falling persistently, the ill-fated Bing Crosby golf tournament was called off yesterday with Johnny Miller declared the winner.

Three rounds had been completed, but there had been two days of postponements, including yesterday, because of the adverse weather.

Miller finished with a 54-hole score of 208, 8 under par, and held a four-stroke margin. The U.S. Open champion will receive \$27,750 as the players will receive three-quarters of the original purse of \$215,000. Greg Jones placed second at 212.

Before the end of the event, officials called a fourth-round postponement until today. But a later inspection of the Pebble Beach course, plus a forecast for continued rain, forced them to cancel the final.

"The course is unplayable and likely will be even worse Tuesday," said Jack Tuthill, tournament director for the Professional Golfers' Association Tournament Players' Division. "Almost every green is under water and it would not be fair to the players on such a course."

Jack Nicklaus, 10 strokes back of Miller, withdrew this morning before the cancellation. He spoke briefly with officials, explaining that he had been having back trouble and would have to leave. It was the first time that the game's career leader in earnings had stepped off an event since the 1970 Philadelphia Classic.

"We take our basketball seriously," said Brannon Epps, an inmate and also the coach. "We practice three or four hours in the morning and two to 2 1/2 hours in the afternoon. That's one thing we've got going for us here—time."

"We set a pro-making move on TV, and we're going to work on it until we get it right," said Square Rouze, a 6-foot-1-inch starter, who is serving 14 concurrent life sentences for armed robbery and is considered the team's "gunner."

"If he loses his appeal, we'll get him," Hopper said, looking as confident as a John Wooden-coached team applying for a full-court press. "There's no doubt about that."

"Can you imagine a front line of 7-0, 6-4, and 6-5?" said Bob Hall, an athletic director-type, who may have the longest mustache in the state. "I don't know if anybody would beat us, and I mean anybody."

Enthusiasm for a basketball team might seem normal at Madison Square Garden or Pauley Pavilion. But trying to instill spirit and sportsmanship in a squad of inmates is a tall task.

"There are some problems, naturally," said Joe Hopper, the 33-year-old warden whose genuine interest in sports is evident from the Leroy Neiman's sports artist lithograph on his living room wall and Dallas Cowboy cocktail glasses. "But then, we don't get hurt too badly by graduation either."

"If he loses his appeal, we'll get him," Hopper said, looking as confident as a John Wooden-coached team applying for a full-court press. "There's no doubt about that."

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## Observer

## Wonderful You and Me

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—A new record which is selling at an astonishing pace declares that we Americans are a marvelous people, but nobody appreciates us. It is a four-minute recorded editorial written last summer by Gordon Sinclair, a Canadian broadcaster.

You will not get a full explanation here of its success. That will have to await study by qualified sociologists, market analysts, psychologists, journalists, evangelists, editorial writers, telet readers, candidates for Congress, television talk-show guests, licensed militants of all persuasions, Ronald L. Ziegler, Margaret Mead, British journalists and spokesmen for the organic food industry.

An event like the huge sale of Sinclair's recorded editorial is known to the analysis business as a phenomenon, and when a phenomenon occurs everybody drops everything and goes to work on it, and we soon have dozens of explanations, on two of which agree. This makes for a fierce argument, and a high old time for a few months, or until the next phenomenon comes along.

It would be foolish for an amateur to offer an analysis of the Sinclair record phenomenon before seeing the chips are going to fall among the heavyweight analysts. Accordingly, let us content ourselves with a few uncontroversial observations.

The first is that we have come a long way from the spirit of the 1960s in the record business. In those days, we had Joan Baez singing about graves and the Rolling Stones stalling their instant demands for satisfaction.

If some editorial writer had proposed reading one of his masterworks—the new sever bond issue just won't do—for the detection of disk jockeys' audiences, he would doubtless have been beaten senseless with electric guitars and made into the subject of an upbraiding joke.



song by the Mothers of Invention.

Well, they said the 1970s would be different, and when they said it most of us probably suspected what they really meant was that the 1970s would be worse, and if so they were right. In the 1970s, people pay money to listen to editors.

In the 1960s we may have liked Eisenhower and tail fins, but we were not so dim we couldn't see that a man putting himself on both back and chest is in a very funny posture.

Sinclair's flattery is welcome, the more so probably because it comes from across the border. It's pleasant to know that somebody out there likes you.

Those people who are made uneasy by flattery may cavil at some of Sinclair's material. The business about Americans being swindled and insulted in the streets of Paris, for example, is not that laying it on a bit thick?

Of course, Frenchmen swindled and insulted Americans in the streets of Paris, and why not? Don't they swindle and insult Frenchmen in the streets of Paris?

Sinclair, in the Riggins vein, says Americans are "the most generous and least appreciated people in the whole world." One may wish slightly there. The most generous? What a pleasant thought! But the least appreciated? Is he trying to make us feel a bit paranoid there?

At the end he predicts complete political and economic recovery. Then we can tell the rest of an unappraising world to go jump in the lake and would be justified in doing so, too.

Does he really want us to be so badly? Churchill said: "In victory, magnanimity." Should we say, "Once we're back on top, you won't have America to kick around any more?"

Those of us who lap up flattery will demand more, of course. Editorial writers everywhere will abandon the "sewer bond issue just won't do" for, "by and large, Americans are a much more marvelous people than Sinclair admitted in his misery praise."

We may all expire of a massive seizure of soft soap.

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